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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Pittsburgh & Birmingham R. W

PAY OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

McClure-Gray Case.

THE EVANS INVESTIGATION.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, February 19, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM, opening Breckenridge avenue, Pittsburgh.

By Mr. COLLINS, compelling corporations to pay wages in lawful money and preventing the keeping of corporation stores.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to issue general mortgage bonds to raise money to pay their indebtedness, extend the track, building company's houses, stables and other improvements.

Supplement for the Western University.

A supplement for the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company.

Amending the charter of the Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Increasing the pay of election officers in Allegheny county.

Authorizing the Board of Control of Allegheny county to make rules and regulations, and appropriate funds from a library for the benefit of the public schools and citizens.

A supplement for the Allegheny county prison. This bill, passed as amended, was asked by parties in interest of the Western Penitentiary.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A bill extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Washington county to three hundred dollars, was supported by Senators Rutan and Allen, and opposed by Senators Wallace, White, Purman and Buckalew, and was defeated by a vote of eight to fourteen.

M'CLURE GRAY CASE.

No conclusion has been reached yet in the McClure-Gray contest. The Conference Committee met to-night without result.

Mr. HEWITT, Republican, proposed a bill selecting six members of the committee as proposed in Buckalew's Senate bill; these six, if possible, to select the seventh; if not possible, then the Speaker or Senate to select ten Senators from each political party; these to be placed in a wheel, from which the names shall be drawn till but one remains.

The committee meets again to-morrow.

THE EVANS INVESTIGATION.

The joint committee on the George O. Evans investigation have delayed operations owing to the absence of Mr. Evans himself, who has been subpœnaed to answer. The Sergeant-at-Arms has sent for him several times, but the party is too ill to come to Harrisburg. There was to have been a meeting of the committee to-morrow night, at which time Evans was expected to testify, but the Sergeant-at-Arms telegraphs to Senator Grayham, chairman of the committee, that Mr. Evans is confined to his bed, with little prospect of his recovery.

HOUSE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention bill was discussed all the evening without result.

ST. LOUIS.

Arbitrary Action of Board of Underwriters.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Various communications have appeared in the city papers during the past few weeks, taking strong grounds against the alleged arbitrary action and exacting demands of the Board of Underwriters here.

The *Evening Dispatch* to-day has a communication signed "many merchants," which gives eleven cogent reasons why the insurance companies of this city should withdraw from the board, and says it is only a question of time when the merchants will notify the insurance companies of their suspensions of any further business with them until they (the companies) dissolve all connection with the board. Among the principal objections to the board are the requirement of a standard strength of steamboats so high as to drive the tonnage from this port to such an extent that the needs of the trade cannot be met; the demands for repairs on boats which are excessively burdensome; the prohibition of steamers towing barges and lighters during low water, except they are supplied with the prescribed motive powers, and generally because the whole course of the board is being worked with acts hostile to the commercial prosperity of the city without adding one particle of safety to the insurance companies on taking place the benefiting the financial condition.

The communication further states that such requirements are made by underwriters at other points on the western rivers, and therefore the Board here practice unjust discrimination against this city.

THE WEATHER.

Terrible Storms—Immense Snow Drifts.

SIOUX CITY, February 19.—One of the most distressing incidents of the terrible storms that have swept over this region during the present winter is that connected with the discovery of the remains of Dr. Hall of Osceola county, Iowa. He was lost in a terrible storm three weeks since, and though every possible exertion was made to discover his body, all efforts were unavailing until some four days ago, when a dog, belonging to his family, brought in a portion of one of his legs. The friends of deceased afterward followed the animal and found the mutilated body of the unfortunate man only half a mile from his house.

Later reports from Dakotah Territory confirm the statements in regard to the depth of the snow, and the terrible severity of the weather during December and January.

John W. Smith's wagon train left Chestatone Agency on December 1st, for Spotted Tail's new reservation on the White Earth river, only two hundred miles distant, and was six weeks making the trip. They encountered vast snow drifts, many of them a hundred feet in depth, extending a great distance, and through which it was necessary to effect a passage by shoveling. The weather was so intensely cold that every watch stopped, and every man connected with the train was frozen, some of them seriously. The suffering was intense, but no lives were lost.

CHICAGO.

Suicide.

CHICAGO, February 19.—John H. Lewis, foreman in the stone yard of Singer, Falcott & Co., committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a revolver. He was a young man of excellent reputation, having been in the employ of the firm for twenty years. He was married to a beautiful and estimable young lady about a week since. He left a letter in which he foreshadowed the deed, but gave no reason therefor.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Charles J. Hillock, connected with the Illinois Central Land Company, was run over in the yard of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad by a switch engine and almost crushed to a jelly.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 44. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

NEW YORK.

Mayor Hall in Court.

The Stokes Trial—Investigating the Judiciary.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1872.

MAYOR HALL IN COURT.

Mayor Hall appeared in the Court of General Sessions this morning and asked for the trial of his case to be proceeded with. Attorney General Barlow said that it was well known to Hall that Judge Daly's engagement did not permit him to hear the case to-day. But nevertheless, he (Hall) came into court to gain credit for being ready, and an endeavor to place the Attorney General in a false position.

After General Barlow had announced that the prosecution was not ready and had been postponed by agreement, Mayor Hall said, "If I may interrupt, the District Attorney is mistaken. There was no agreement."

Gen. Barlow said, "I was not informed that the arraignment of the defendant would take place on Saturday, and although it was understood that I was to take charge of the case, I was not informed of the day. I then consulted Judge Daly. He said that any designation of the day, and it would not be so if he had not said it, should be made subject to the approval of the Judge selected. I have seen Judge Daly. He agreed that Monday, the 26th inst., would be the day. When I came from Albany, on Friday evening, I found a note from this defendant, demanding that the trial go on to-day. I have treated that note as it ought to be treated, by taking no notice whatever of it. Those are the reasons why this case cannot go on to-day. But defendant comes here to-day for an ulterior purpose. His appearance is one of those tricks, one of those fraudulent devices gotten up with the deliberate purpose of gaining credit with the people and trying to place the Attorney General in a false position.

This statement was received with hisses.

The Attorney General wanted to know whether the defendant had a right to select the judge before whom he should be tried.

General Barlow said he came here to express his own, and what he believed to be the public indignation at the conduct of this court in connection with this case.

Mayor Hall said, "I shall at least remember the dignity of the position I hold in the community, and shall confine myself to law and facts. Whether the Attorney General is to be the successor of Van Buren and other distinguished men who filled that high office, or as a volunteer, makes no difference. He will be answered in due time. It is with me a matter of time, and it rests only with the District Attorney before what judge I shall be tried."

District Attorney Sullivan said there was danger of drifting into an undescribable channel, and explained why Judge Daly had been selected.

Mayor Hall said he apologized if there was any evidence of personality on his part, and asked that the jury be selected and the case proceeded with to morrow.

Judge Bedford thereupon said he thought the day should be set for getting the jury.

Gen. Barlow protested emphatically against going on before Monday next.

Mayor Hall protested against any postponement, and reminded the Attorney General of his appearance in the case only through courtesy, as he had no legal right to appear.

When the Mayor left the Court he was loudly cheered. It is understood the case will go on next Monday, whatever Judge may sit to hear it.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

The Stokes case was resumed this morning. The testimony as to the irregularities of the Grand Jury was resumed.

Judge Daly testified that he was not at the meeting of the board which selected the grand jury, and the duty of County Clerk Grumbleton was neglected on some important details.

One of Stokes' counsel made a speech relative to some newspaper statement which Judge Cardoza allowed, but intimated that the counsel could afford to let such things alone.

M. B. Field was examined, and stated that he was on the Grand Jury and also served on the Coroner's jury, knew he was exempt from jury duty as a lawyer and federal office-holder. Several questions touching upon certain legal documents relative to the Stokes-Mansfield case and doings of the Coroner's jury were ruled out by Judge Cardoza.

Mr. Field said the affidavits in the Stokes Mansfield case were drawn in his office.

Judge Bedford was examined relative to the selection of the Grand and Petit Juries in September; did not examine the list critically, nor consider it his duty to do so; considered all the requirements of law carried out when he signed the list.

Court adjourned.

INVESTIGATING JUDICIARY.

The committee charged with the investigation of the alleged abuses in the New York judiciary organized to-day, and transacted the following business: The counsel for the Bar Association appeared with certain charges against Judges Barnard and Cardoza; the Judiciary Committee decided that said charges were not specific; they were therefore returned to the counsel of the Bar Association, with orders to make the accusations sufficiently specific. Charges were also presented against Judge McCunn. They were returned with directions to have them sworn and verified and presented again to-morrow.

DISAPPEARED.

James Remington, conductor on the L. S. and M. S. railroad, came to the Fifth Avenue Hotel with his wife on Wednesday, and on Friday stated to his wife that he was going to the bank to draw some money. He has not been heard from since.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

Authority has been received at the Treasury Department for an investigation into the affairs of the exploded Eighth National Bank of this city.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

Over one thousand dollars as claims for advertising, done by the weekly papers of this city, were disallowed by the Board of Audit as unauthorized.

OPPOSED TO PROCESSIONS.

It is reported that Archbishop McCloskey has suggested that the Irish societies discontinue processions in celebration of St. Patrick's day.

INSURANCE DIVIDEND.

The receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company has declared a first dividend of sixty cents on the dollar, payable on demand.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Egypt has arrived from Liverpool.

The steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, has arrived.

BOSTON.

Withdrawal of Greenbacks.

BOSTON, February 19.—The Boston Board of Trade to-day adopted the following resolutions by a vote of 24 to 19:

Resolved, That the Boston Board of Trade approves the principles and plan proposed by Mr. Sumner in the Senate of the United States for the gradual withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation and the substitution therefor of compound interest notes, in monthly issues of $5,000,000, bearing interest at not less than four per cent. per annum.

Resolved, That these notes should be made payable at maturity in coin or bonds, at the option of the Government, and not at the option of the holder.

COLUMBIA.

Republican State Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 19.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. F. J. Moses, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected temporary chairman. He said that the party at home were united, but the men in the National Council were unfaithful to their trusts. The delegates must tell President Grant that he had listened too long to a certain Senator from this State. Two tickets for delegates are in the field. A printed letter from Attorney General Chamberlain, demanding the renomination of President Grant, was circulated in the convention.

ENGLAND'S CASE.

She Cannot Acknowledge the Justice of Claims for Precarious Damages—John Bull's Back Up—He Will Fight Before He Will Pay—Cockburn's Cunning Counsel.

LONDON, February 16.—The case submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration by the counsel of Great Britain in regard to the Alabama claims has been laid before Parliament and is published.

The document is divided into ten parts:

Part I. Remarks that no definite or complete statement of the American claims has ever been furnished. The Treaty of Washington and previous correspondence will supply, however, a general definition of the demands made by the United States. Rule 2 of article 6 of the Treaty of Washington is quoted, as follows:

"A neutral government is bound not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men."

This rule is interpreted as prohibiting the supply of war-waging vessels from neutral ports, but as not prohibitory of the sale of arms or munitions of war in the ordinary course of commerce. The claims submitted are for damages growing out of the acts of vessels, respecting which the United States allege that Great Britain failed in her international duty. The tribunal must determine the question of failure of duty. If it decides that there has been such failure, then it must award a gross sum for damages, or define the limit of liability for the guidance of the assessors of said damages. The circumstances of the sailing of the steamers Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Shenandoah were materially dissimilar; but Great Britain maintains that in respect to none of these has she failed of her international obligations or rendered herself justly liable.

Part II. gives a history of the civil war in the United States, showing that the course of England and the maritime powers was one of vigilant and scrupulous neutrality.

Part III. makes a statement of international rights and duties, of the laws of England bearing thereon, and of the faithful performance and execution thereof by Great Britain during the war. It also gives a detailed account of the action of Minister Adams and Earl Russell to prevent the departure of the rebel cruisers.

Part IV. shows the limits of the powers possessed by the British Government to prevent such departures.

Parts V., VI., VII. and VIII. respectively present in detail the facts relative to the steamers Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Shenandoah.

Part IX. sets forth that the steamers Georgia and Shenandoah were never equipped for war in the British dominions. Her Majesty's government was only informed respecting these vessels after their departure. The Alabama and Florida even did not receive armament in British dominions. The peculiar circumstances of the Alabama's escape are recited, and England's vigilant endeavors to prevent her sailing, as well as America's failure in the attempt to capture her, are insisted upon.

Part X. complains of the disadvantages under which Great Britain labors in meeting an unpresented case.

The document concludes as follows: *"While England regrets the departure of rebel cruisers from her ports, she cannot acknowledge the justice of the claims against her for pecuniary damages for their acts.* The United States must manifestly establish the fact of England's negligence. *England is ready to accept the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration*, WHETHER FAVORABLE OR UNFAVORABLE. She desires only that it shall be just.

THE CINCINNATI DISASTER.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Sunday morning says: The ice after running until yesterday morning, stopped, but commenced running again about 1 P. M., causing the river to fall about 2½ feet. It commenced rising again about 4 P. M., indicating that the ice had probably gorged again at some point below this city. The U. S. Bulletin was left on duty by the rapidly receding river, but will soon be relieved. None of the steamers at the levee were injured by the movement of the ice yesterday, and all were lying apparently in a safe position last night. The St. James was lying in an easy position last night. The Tom Farrow's coal barges were fast in the ice about six miles below the city. Several empty coal barges were swept past the city by the ice. The Kittie Hegler was at Maysville yesterday morning. The underwriters yesterday contracted with Captain Jno. Kyle to wreck the steamer Nashville, where she now lies, outside of the New Orleans wharfboat.

The loss to the coal dealers of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh has been heavy, and includes the following: Two barges loaded with coal, lying at the mouth of Mill Creek were sunk, and it is thought they will prove a total loss. They belong to Captain Denshee, of Pittsburgh, and had been brought down here to be sold. S. W. Bard & Co. lost a barge containing 2,000 bushels of coke; one flat was also totally destroyed, and another badly damaged. A. & G. W. House lost two barges of nut coal and one of cannel coal. William Hubbard & Co had the track leading to their elevator submerged, and two empty coal barges. Hengehold, Jenner & Co. lost 14,000 bushels coke at the mouth of Mill Creek. The Gas Works Company had nothing at their landing except a float, which was sunk, but it can be raised. Buchanan & Co.'s float was carried off, but they think it can be saved. They also lost a number of empty barges in their charge. Cochnower lost several empty barges and two floats; also, several empty barges lying at the Newport Barracks. Marmet & Co. lost $30,000 worth of empty barges in their charge, beside a barge loaded with coal, which is sunk at the landing. Wm. Stone & Co. had 19 empty barges badly injured, but lost no coal. About 400 bushels of cannel coal was lost at the foot of Elm street. Brown, Hubbell & Johnson lost a number of empty barges at the East End of the city. Brown's losses amount to over $10,000, while the last two mentioned persons lose only about $500 each. Over 100 empty barges lying across the river were swept away, and many of them will be lost.

In speaking of the recent horrible accident at Alton, the St. Louis *Democrat* says: To add to the horror, the coals from the overturned stoves ignited the splintered wood-work of the wrecked cars, and in less time than it takes to write the story the train was in flames, a funeral pyre. Those who were only slightly injured, but unable to free themselves from the timbers that pinioned them, became raving maniacs at the approach of the flames, and died shrieking for aid that could not be given them. A gentleman who was a passenger on the train says the scene was indescribably horrible. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Raines and their little child were seated in the fore part of the car when the collision occurred, and were thrown by the telescoping of the cars to the rear. The husband was extricated without great difficulty, but it was found impossible to remove the *debris* from the wife. Her head and a portion of the body were exposed, and her frantic cries for assistance for the child were heart-rending. The little thing was finally gotten out, but the poor woman was soon wrapped in flames, and her screams and prayers grew weaker and weaker until silenced in death.

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—A Jackson (Miss.) special says the Ku-Klux trials in the United States Court commenced on Saturday. All the witnesses in attendance are negroes. The manager of the telegraph office at Meridan has been summoned, and will be compelled to exhibit all the messages sent or received at his office in March, 1871.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Democrats in Their True Colors.

Railway Land Grants—Civil Service Reform—The Income Tax—Appointments and Nominations—Weather Probabilities—Sentence of an Embezzler.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
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It is clearly apparent that the Democracy of Pennsylvania, at the conclave held in Pittsburgh on January 8th last, the anniversary of Jackson's victory at New Orleans, resolved to go over to the side of the free trade party. British gold is now handled in Pennsylvania, and it behooves the protectionists to keep a sharp look out for their interests, else the intriguing enemy will outwit them. The change in Great Britain maintains that in respect to none of these has she failed of her international obligations or rendered herself justly liable.

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AGATE.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1872.

RAILWAY LAND GRANTS.

It is understood that a majority of the Judiciary Committee will report the resolution referring to the question involving land grants to the Kansas Pacific, Central branch of the Union Pacific and St. Joseph and Denver City Companies back to the Department of the Interior, for the reason that the House did not authorize the committee to send for persons or papers. The minority will recommend the passage of a resolution that the assignment of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company to the Central branch of the Union Pacific is not binding on the United States; that the company is not entitled to any of the land claimed by it, and that the St. Joseph and Denver City Company is entitled to only a fraction of the lands which it claims.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on Tuesday throughout the Mississippi valley, with increasing southerly winds and threatening weather; the lowest pressure moving eastward towards Illinois; the highest barometer remain over the Middle and Eastern States with partially cloudy and pleasant weather; the low barometer in Florida moving northward, keeping some distance off the South Atlantic coast, with increasing north-east winds; easterly winds, veering to south east, with pleasant weather prevailing on the western gulf coast; dangerous winds are not anticipated for Monday night, except possibly in Wisconsin and Lake Superior.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Assistant Assessors: John H. Shaw, Third District of West Virginia; J. H. Warren, Sixth District of Iowa. Storekeepers: A. A. Anthony, Second Iowa District; Thos. C. King, Sixteenth Kentucky District. Surveyors of Distilleries: Frederick W. Stocker, Seventh Indiana District; W. C. Dyke, First Illinois; and Louis J. Anderson, Third Ohio District.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Charles Hale, of Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of State; George M. Radcliffe, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Illinois; William F. Gilmore, Receiver of Public Moneys at Chillicothe, Ohio.

HEARING WANTED.

Wade Hampton, M. C. Butler and Kershaw, of South Carolina, have reached Washington to ask for a hearing before the Ku Klux Committee to defend themselves against a charge made in the Senate that they were in active sympathy with the Ku Klux of that State.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The House Committee on Civil Service agreed to-day to report a bill making it a penal offense for a Congressmen to ask for a civil appointment, which provides that they can make recommendations only upon request.

EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

Seth Johnson, formerly clerk for the Treasury Department, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $40,000 and be imprisoned one year for the embezzlement of Government funds. He plead guilty.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning resolved to hold on to the payment of the income tax for 1871, but did nothing for a future tax.

REPEAL OF DUTY ON COFFEE.

The bill to repeal the duties on coffee passed the House under a suspension of the rules by a vote of 153 to 38.

NOMINATION.

The President nominated to the Senate, David C. Cox, to be Pension Agent at Washington, D. C.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1872.

THE SUMNER RESOLUTIONS.

The speech of Senator Morton upon this subject is powerful and convincing. First, the alleged discrepancy between the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Secretary of the War has already been disapproved. It is only because the statements have not been understood by Sumner, Schurz & Co., that the two million of dollars difference has been conjured up. What a commentary this is upon their uncompromising hostility. Either of them could have had exact information by simply addressing a note to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The next point is, has the Government sold arms or ammunition to the agents of German or French Governments, knowing them to be such. Not a particle of evidence has been adduced to that effect. It has been ascertained, however, that a German house in New York did purchase some military stores and shipped them to Prussia; and that Prussia simply did not purchase arms in the open market because it had no use of them.

The next question is, have any of our military officers been bribed either to sell the arms too low, or to sell them to French agents in exclusion of others. Not a particle of evidence has been presented in support of this point. The truth is, Senator Sumner's precious preamble and resolutions were introduced for the sole purpose of detaching the German vote, but the motive is so transparent that Sumner, Schurz & Co. are not likely to make much out of it.

The preamble which takes the charges for granted will be voted down, and the resolution of iquiry will be adopted. But in the meantime another week has been wasted in unprofitable discussion. It cannot be expected that when Schurz, Blair and the other Democrats assail the Republican party, and accuse it of dishonesty and corruption, that no reply shall be made. There are blows to take as well as to give, as their assailants will soon discover.

BECK VS. BROWNLOW.

Representative Beck first assailed the personal integrity of Senator Brownlow. To this the Senator replied in his usual biting style, denying the charge. Beck in his reply takes great pains to substantiate his political charges, for which Senator Brownlow cares nothing, but he omits either to retract or substantiate his charges of personal corruption. This is mean, and only another specimen of the assumption that all active loyal men in the South must be corrupt. Beck admits that he has been an overseer, but denies that he has been an hostler; he denied ever having whipped either his own or anyone else's slaves, but states it would probably have been for the best all around if he had. This Beck seems to be a renegade Scotchman, and like all renegades, exceedingly zealous in a bad cause.

MORE NEW PUCLIC EDIFICES.

Notwithstanding the protest of Mr. Garfield, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, several bills to build new public buildings, among which is one for Albany, New York, and one for Quincy, Illinois, have already passed the House, and a number of others are sure to follow. The Chicago building, for which four millions have been appropriated, is being designed. It will be a square similar to the Treasury Department, but of an entirely different design. The extraordinary success of the New York and Boston buildings is making a sensation throughout the country.

FIRE PROOF SUBSTANCE.

A German gentleman residing in Saginaw, Michigan, has discovered by chemical analysis, a real fire-proof substance, which is likely to be introduced into all safes and vaults. It was tested the other day at the navy yard, where a wooden box containing matches was enclosed in an iron box lined with six inches of the fire-proof material, which was placed in the smelting furnace for three hours, and yet the matches remained unignited. If the experiment had not been made under official auspices, we should almost think it was a trick; but the inventor is a most respected and pains taking man, who has devoted years to experimenting upon this useful invention.

PERSONALS.

Wm. B. Allison, the newly-elected Senator from Iowa, is now in the city. He is one of the most energetic of the young men of that enterprising section of our country.

The Supervising Architect and his entire family have been prostrated with the scarlet fever, and he is still very seriously ill.

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, will probably not be able to resume his seat in the Senate for many months.

Senator Howe is also sick with the scarlatina.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

I have the authority of one of the most experienced politicians for stating that that State is going Republican this year. Canvassing has been going on quietly for some time, and shows very gratifying results.

The operatives at the Washington Navy Yard are hoping that present indications of an increase of the Navy being ordered during the present session of Congress will be realized, and that the coming summer will be a brisk one for business in their line. Other yards will of course have the same prospective interest, but it is expected that a fair proportion of the work may be obtained for Washington in the way of such an increase, because now for the first time the District has a voice in Congress. Many industrious and excellent workmen are now out of employment, and the Navy Yard shops are generally closed.

A bill for authorizing special commissioners to take testimony in the south in cases exceeding $3,000, which the southern claims commission may not be able to act, has been perfected in committee, and will come up for action soon.

It is now almost certain that the House Labor Commission bill will pass the Senate, and that Wendell Phillips will be appointed President of the Commission. It is doubtful if this great light will be more practical in office than Curtis on the Civil Service Board.

The Government not having received the text of Earl Granville's note, no more mention of the Alabama trouble was made in the Cabinet meeting yesterday. No business of unusual importance was transacted.

C.

Those Arms.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: The excitement in the United States Senate over the sales of arms, originated in Senator Sumner's resolution, was continued in Friday's debates. Senator Morton stated that there was no discrepancy in the accounts of the War and Treasury Departments in the matter, and that Mr. Schurz had admitted this. Senator Sumner conceded that the Secretary of the Treasury, after examination, had given him the same affirmation—the apparent discrepancy originating in Messrs. Schurz and Sumner misunderstanding the accounts they quoted. Another bit of intelligence cropped out from the debate, to the effect that Prussia, not France, had bought the guns for a slight advance on the French bid, but that Bismarck decided it would be cheaper to take them from the French. The manufacture of cartridges complained of was necessary to effect a sale of the guns. As the matter now stands, the assault seems to have been effectually defeated at both points, and not likely to influence hostility among the Germans here, nor to cause any unpleasantness abroad.

THE SALE OF ARMS TO THE FRENCH.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The *New York Nation*, a journal bitterly hostile to the present Administration, manages to state the facts relating to the sale of arms to the French during the Franco-German war with considerable fairness, excepting the ingenious misrepresentation in that two conflicting sentences of the paragraph which we herewith publish:

"It appears that the Messrs. Remington, the noted rifle manufacturers, were employed to furnish arms to the French, and after selling all they had on hand themselves, received from the War Department, which declined to sell them, knowing them to be acting for the French, and also declined to sell to one Squire, knowing him to be their agent. But they got over this difficulty by putting forward Mr. Richardson, their lawyer, with whom the War Department dealt freely, not only selling him forty thousand altered Springfield rifles, but setting the Government cartridge factory to work to make cartridges for him. These facts Squire communicated in high glee in an official letter to the President of the Armament Committee at Tours, in December, 1870, in which he said 'they had the strongest influences working for them, which will use all their efforts to succeed.' But this is not all, ner the worst. It appeared from the report of the Secretary of War last year that the receipts from the sales of ordnance stores in 1870 amounted to $10,000,000; but it appeared from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the same year that the only received from this source $8,286,131-70, leaving a difference of over $1,700,000, which Mr. Sumner wishes to have accounted for. It appears, moreover, that the French Government paid for those arms and ammunition $11,000,000 gold, or, at the then rate of exchange, $14,000,000 in currency. There is here, then, a difference of $4,000,000, and the French Government asks our Government very plainly to find out who got it."

If the editor of *The Nation* reads the reports of the Congressional debates (of which we have some doubt) he has learned by this time that the $1,700,000 mentioned by Mr. Sumner has been accounted for to the satisfaction of that gentleman himself. We would like to know, moreover, what our Government has to do with the price which the French Government paid to the Messrs. Remington for an invoice of guns. If they made $4,000,000 out of the transaction, or if Richardson made $4,000,000, or if Monsieur Pace, the French Consul at New York, made $4,000,000, what have we to do with that? Everybody knows that the sale of arms by citizens of the United States to either France or Germany was a perfectly legitimate transaction not prohibited by any principal of international law. During the late civil war the Confederate Government obtained nearly all its arms from English merchants, and yet in our "case" against England no demand whatever is made against her for damages on this account. Bismarck happened to have plenty of guns which he considered superior to any of American manufacture, or he would no doubt have purchased rifles from citizens of the United States to the amount of $10,000,000, or any larger sum. As it was, he got a good many revolvers and a vast amount of sympathy. The French got but little sympathy, and the sharp merchants with whom their agents dealt seem to have charged them full price for the arms and ammunition which they purchased.

The Nation has said a great deal about dishonest journalism, and reads periodical lectures to the daily papers on the sin of drawing wrong inferences. We do not remember ever to have seen a meaner attempt at deceiving the public than the ingeniously worded sentence by which *The Nation* tries to create the impression upon the unwary reader that our Government swindled the French Government out of four millions of dollars.

FOREIGN.

Another Dilke Meeting.

Spanish Ministry Resigned—Bonapartist Conspiracy Discovered—The American Squadron—The Projected New Cable—The Canadian Treaty of Separation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

LONDON, February 19.—A dispatch from St. Helens, Lancashire, says the boiler of a factory there exploded this morning, killing and wounding many persons.

DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

Gladstone entertained Minister Schenck at dinner Saturday.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving services will be held in the Cathedral, St. Patrick's, in Dublin, on the 27th inst.

THE PROJECTED NEW CABLE.

LONDON, February 19.—It is

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1872.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the manner to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT,
D. F. HOUSTON,
EZRA LUKENS,
P. M. LYTLE. } Secretaries.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼@96.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¾

THE SMALL POX continues to rage fearfully in Philadelphia. Last week there were 136 deaths from the loathsome disease.

THE Ohio River Improvement Convention assembles to day at Cincinnati. Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be well and ably represented.

TO-DAY there will assemble at Cincinnati a convention of those interested in the improvement of the Ohio river. Much good will doubtless come from this concerted movement.

WE YET hope to see the papers of Cincinnati give to their readers a full report of the serious losses which the coal dealers have suffered recently, by the breaking up of the rivers. It would only be fair.

FATAL and distressing accidents from the handling of petroleum burning fluid are of daily occurrence in all parts of the country. Too much care cannot be exercised in using the highly explosive fluid.

FRANCE is nearing a crisis. The movement of the legitimists to place Count Chambord on the throne is gaining strength and becoming so formidable as to cause much alarm in Republican circles.

THE Pittsburgh *Dispatch* came to us yesterday in a bright and beautiful dress of new type. It affords us much pleasure to note this fresh evidence of the prosperity of the progressive and enterprising proprietors, Messrs. O'Neil & Rook.

A BROTHER of the "Cardiff Giant" has been quarried in Nebraska. This one measures eighteen feet in length, and seven feet across the shoulders. It is about time to hear the last of such *huge lies*, but the fools are not all dead, they say.

BY a reference to our special dispatches from Washington, in this morning's issue, it will be seen that five Pennsylvania Democrats voted yesterday to repeal the duty on coal and salt. We may expect to hear soon of them having cast their votes to repeal the duty on iron and steel.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

It is undoubtedly a feeling of jealousy that provokes the Pittsburgh GAZETTE to say that the nomination of Honorable William Dennison, as candidate for Vice President, "has awakened no particular enthusiasm outside of his own State," etc.

A decided mistake, neighbor. We have a high appreciation of Mr. Dennison, and would be glad of the opportunity to cast a vote for him. We only announced what we found to be a fact.

SO, AFTER ALL, we are not to have that little tussle with John Bull, and all the polishing of rusty muskets and soiled swords done by our citizen soldiery was war's labor lost. Everything looks lovely and the ocean still rolls between England and America. The tempest in the teapot has subsided and the grounds have settled to the bottom. The excitement over the Alabama claims has well nigh died away, and not until the Geneva board meets will it again be revived.

THE *Post* virtually admits that its double, air cutting flip-flap out of protection hypocrisy into free trade foolishness, was a business trick to frighten manufacturers into buying its silence. What a blood sucking institution our Democratic contemporary must be, for, leech-like, it has fastened on Tom Scott and General Cass, and now wants to include among its bleeding victims the iron and glass men. Better let the rotten old *Post* die than support it in such a precarious way.

THE *Episcopal Register*, which we chided last week for copying our description of Trinity Church, without giving us credit, explains that the credit was intended but omitted last week by oversight, for which it makes ample amends by inserting an explanatory note in this week's edition, as well as by publishing the report, with proper acknowledgments, in pamphlet form. All newspapers are liable to mistakes, but only the best are capable of making such satisfactory explanation.

ONCE MORE UNTO THE BREACH.

The *Freiheit's Freund* admits its error in ranking the GAZETTE among those who scornfully jeered at the Germans because of their excitement concerning the Government sale of arms in 1870; it admits that the tone of the GAZETTE on that topic has always been respectful, but insists that we do not comprehend the far-reaching importance of the question, and that we adopt a pedagogic style in addressing German readers. On Friday the *Freiheit's Freund* said that the *Commercial* was the only paper in Pittsburgh which had not ridiculed the Germans, and that *it* adopted the schoolmaster style and failed to understand the question's importance. Now, although we wish to be understood as being perfectly satisfied with the reply which our neighbor has made to our protest, we venture to suggest that it might be difficult to make its article of Friday agree with its article of Monday.

But let us proceed with the reply of our neighbor, who complains that the English journals accuse Germans of failing to understand their duties as American citizens, or the spirit of the institutions of the country. We have not often made such an accusation, and when we have we regarded it as just. That is, we believe that generally our German citizens are among our best citizens, but we believe that they must be and are the least competent of all Americans to judge impartially in questions where Germany is interested. It is only natural that the natives of a State should feel a lingering affection for their mother country. Might not this incapacitate them from serving on a jury which is to decide upon questions between that country to which they owe their love and another which claims their allegiance?

We thank the *Freiheits Freund* for its remarks concerning our course during the recent German war, and wish to be understood as being actuated by the same appreciation of truth and justice now as we were then, and therefore decline to permit ourselves to be tricked into opposing an administration which we regard as admirable, by the plots and devices of one Senator who is an unscrupulous, brilliant demagogue, and another Senator who is a worshipper of the French republic, and whose overweening vanity has been sorely wounded by a President whom, in consequence, he seeks to injure.

And finally we admit that the Roman law is the foundation of our English law, but fail to see how the one is more applicable in questions of *international* law than the other, because in the laws between nations the Romans were notoriously inferior to the Greeks and other nations of antiquity, and failed, when dealing with others, to employ the principles of the *jus naturale* by which they governed their conduct towards themselves.

REPORT ON THE KU-KLUX.

The majority and minority reports from the joint special committee, charged with the investigation of the charges of murder, arson and other crimes by the Ku-Klux order of the south, have been published. From the former we learn officially, what the country long ago had abundant evidence of, that the crimes of this midnight order of assassins, were not one iota exaggerated by the reports made from time to time of their offensive and murderous acts.

Inquiry was made into the commission of the crimes charged, the execution of the laws, the legislation, official corruption and generally into the condition of society and other kindred topics. It was found, as a rule, impossible to enforce the laws against the secret order, even if the courts were ever so much inclined to do so, owing to the fact that the depredations were committed chiefly in the night time, in out-of-the-way places, and by masked men. When arrests *were* made, it was next to impossible to obtain a jury who would be willing to convict, even upon the most positive evidence, if one could be found willing to serve at all, owing to the dread each one had of the vengeance of the members of the order. In fact, to such an extent had the influence of the band permeated the community at the south, that it was difficult to find a whie man who was not in some way controlled by it, either through love or fear. This being the case, trial by jury, was in most cases an empty mockery and a sham, resulting frequently, if not generally in acquittal, in the face of the most positive evidence of criminality.

Crime, of course, under such circumstances of impunity, could stalk through the land, and murder, arson, robbery and personal outrage would be of nightly occurrence. No man's or woman's life was safe for a moment. Neither age nor sex was regarded by the outlaws, and the most unprovoked and unblushing acts of violence and assassination were committed without an effort being made to bring the criminals to justice. Such was the condition of public morals at the South, when the committee began its work. There is much improvement since, but there is room for still more.

The freedmen and women are reported, as industrious, frugal and law abiding, rendering willing obedience to all rightful authority, and seeking only the privilege of earning their bread. It would take up too much space to detail further particulars of the prospects, hopes and ambitions of the freedmen, but in one word they universally prove themselves good citizens, and show a laudable disposition to improve themselves mentally as well as financially. With the removal of the dreaded Ku-Klux, their progress will be more marked, and they will doubtless teach us all a lesson of prudence, frugality and wise home economy. Ten years from *now*, we doubt not, the South will contain thousands of landed proprietors, who ten years *ago* were grubbing in hopeless ignorance and slavery. We trust the Government will see that hereafter all the rights of citizenship will be sacredly provided for all classes at the South, and that the Courts will be enabled to render justice to all the people. There can be no question of it, provided this contemptible order of murderers and robbers be broken up by the strong arm of the law.

Of course the report does not attempt to hide or deny the fact, that some bad men have crept into office, and by the use of the arts of demagogism have obtained influence and power with the freedmen, who in some States, and in portions of others, are largely in the majority. This would have been entirely useless, as all know that "bad men" will sometimes get into office, even in a State so well organized as Pennsylvania, and we have witnessed otherwise well regulated newspapers, bewail the result when "bad men" have been defeated at the polls. It was not to be expected that the chaotic condition of Southern politics, would succeed in elevating none but saints to office. So great a boon was not in the range of human possibilities. With a population made up of ignorant natives, disfranchised whites, and to a certain extent of unprincipled adventurers, with plausible arts and tongues, it was not to be expected that Henry Clays and Daniel Websters would conveniently turn up, and be elected to fill all the offices. The wonder is, not that some Whittmores were found in public positions, but that so few of them were discovered.

We must not overlook, before closing, one very important affirmation made in the majority report, viz: that not one single person was discovered at the South who, being under disabilities imposed by Congress, avowed that his hatred of the Government was the outgrowth of these, nor one criminal who gave this as a reason for his crimes. The Democracy have long told us, that if Ku-Klux outrages were of actual occurrence," we could not blame the Southerners, as the Radical Government persisted in reducing them to a condition beneath the former slaves. That they were in a measure justified in committing outrages on life and property, owing to the fact that Congress had continued their disabilities. We find that no such complaint is made by the Ku-Klux, nor any such reason assigned for continuing in a state of outlawry. On the contrary they admit that the Government has dealt leniently with them, and given them full privilege of maintaining themselves, and imposed no penalties except that they cannot hold office under the Government. *They despise their former slaves and this is the whole trouble.* They cannot bear the idea of being reduced as laborers to the same level as the blacks, and they wreak their revenge on the ignorant and superstitious, who are in no wise responsible for the changed state of affairs.

Of course the minority report, under the supervision of Mr. Frank Blair, has much to say of "scallawags" and "carpet-baggers," as this was expected from the previously expressed sentiment, of the man. He does not attempt to deny the state of facts ascertained by the Committee, showing in all its sickening details the enormity of the crimes of the bands of Ku-Klux. He endeavors to create the impression that there was no organized system, ramifying throughout the whole South, and therefore the cases of murder, and other crimes, being isolated and not general, are without political significance, and should not have the attention of the General Government. Details and figures are given at great length to show up the "carpet-bag and scallawag" rule, but it will require some other kind of argument than this to convince the reading, thinking public, that the Government did wrong in interfering to break up the inhuman orgies of the Ku-Klux bands of the South. Let us thank God that we have a Government which is strong enough, and just enough, to secure to us all our rights and liberties as a free people.

FILIPPO, THE BANDIT.

In the year 1496 the condition of Italy was deplorable. The kingdom was divided and torn by rival factions, harrassed by foreign invasion and overrun by banditti.

The banditti were the most terrible scourge of the three. Their chieftain, Filippo, was adored by the bandits, and idolized by the common people. He was more than a match for all the King's generals.

Up to the period in which our story begins, no prison had been able to hold Filippo; no fortress had been able to withstand him. He had been popularly supposed to possess supernatural powers.

But at last it seemed as though his race was run. He had been captured, tried, condemned, and was now lying in the deepest dungeon of the prison of San Gregore, in the ancient town of Foggia, awaiting execution.

The annual fair of the province of Apulia, of which Foggia was the capital, was in full blast at the time, and the old town was full of peasantry and strangers from the country round about.

Among these strangers was a chosen band of Filippo's men, skillfully disguised, and determined to rescue their leader from death, if possible, even at the cost of their own lives.

And mingling in the throngs, were scores of the bandits' wives—some with babies in their arms—in many guises, and all keenly watching the signs of the times, and feeling the pulse of the multitude, for the purpose of catching at every possible chance and straw that might be turned to the advantage of their condemned chieftain.

But no opportunity for rescue occurred. The prison guards were doubled during the day and quadrupled at night. And now Filippo's last day but one on earth had come. The next morning, unless rescue should intervene, he was to be beheaded, with twenty-four of his comrades, in the public square of Foggia.

That day was the last and the gayest day of the fair.

Mingling in the throng, according to the custom of the age and country, were the Marchesa Strozzi and the Signorita Bianca Strozzi, the wife and daughter of the Marchese Strozzi, who was then the governor and viceroy of the province of Apulia. It had been by the superior skill and courage of the Marchese Strozzi that Filippo had been captured; and it was his iron will that now held the bandit chieftain in a grip as firm and relentless as that of fate itself.

That evening the Marchesa Strozzi gave a masked ball at the palace, and Bianca seizing an opportunity which offered, left her mother's side, retired to her own room, and assuming a domino and mask, she returned to the ball and mingled with the throng of guests.

Made timid by her youth and long seclusion in a convent, it was the Signorita's hope that her disguise might not be penetrated; but she had scarcely reached the middle of the hall ere she heard herself addressed by one who had discovered her secret.

She turned quickly, an intuitive fear giving rise to the suspicion that it was the Signor Concini, a young nobleman whom her mother had determined to force Bianca to wed against her will; but instead of beholding the graceful, elegant form of the Signor, her eyes fell upon the commanding figure of a man who, dressed in the costume of a Knight Templar, begged her to pause a moment and listen to his prayer.

"I am no saint or Madonna, whose intercession will avail you," she said; "so pray pass on and offer your petitions before another shrine."

"I fear poor Filippo the bandit is not worthy of such a divine favor," said the stranger. "It is human aid I seek, and I come to you in the name of sweet Mercy."

"Filippo! Filippo!" repeated Bianca. "That name has met me at every turn today. Why am I thus beset, and why do I take the interest I do in this condemned outlaw?"

She said this impatiently, and under her breath, but her companion heard it, and drawing a step nearer he stopped, so that his lips almost touched the maiden's ear, and said:

"Because Filippo is the kinsman of Angelo Capello, and Angelo Capello is the beloved of Bianca Strozzi."

Bianca turned pale.

"What would you have me do?" she asked.

"A simple thing. Only meet me an hour hence at the eastern gate of the palace, and the rest will be told."

"I, alone, at midnight, meet a stranger at the gate of the palace!"

"The Signorita Bianca need not fear. Her own confessor, Fra Ignazio, will be there also, to accompany her wherever she may go."

More and more bewildered by every word the stranger uttered, fascinated as if by a magic spell, Bianca Strozzi could not choose but promise an attendance at the proposed rendezvous.

"But stay!" she said, as the masked stranger was about leaving her. "The eastern gate of the palace leads to the prison of San Gregore."

"I know it, Signorita."

She stepped back to allow the gay troop of mskers to pass by, and when she again looked for her mysterious companion, he had disappeared.

Bianca, on going to the eastern gate of the palace at the appointed hour, found Fra Ignazio, the stranger, and her mother's page named Vito, awaiting her. Bianca looked at the latter with surprise, which was increased when Fra Ignazio said:

"Signorita, be not surprised that you behold Vito also a member of our company He is a brave, loyal and true Italian, and goes with us to purchase a rare and glorious immortality.

The stranger pressed Vito's hand and laid his own upon the page's head in blessing, then silently departed. Bianca saw, even in the dim light, that Vito's face though pallid, wore an enthusiastic expression, and that his eyes shone like those of one about to lay down his life for a cause more precious to him than the life he gave for it.

The priest struck twice with his staff upon an iron door before which they stood.

"They are long in coming," he muttered; "but doubtless the poor fools fear we are the forerunners of the mob, whose attack they apprehend, and are in no hurry to open for us."

"Whither are we going, good father?" asked Bianca timidly.

"This is one of the entrances to San Gregore, the state prison of Foggia," he replied.

"And why do we enter here?" she demanded.

"For the best of purposes. To set at liberty and save the life of a brave man. Listen a moment and bear well in mind what I say. We shall liberate Filippo tonight, but Vito remains to die in his stead. Do not start or cast upon the poor fellow such a look of compassion. He glories in the sacrifice he has accepted; he remembers that in a just cause martyrdom is a blessed privilege. Do you, ray daughter, take courage from his example, and flinch not from the trial before you."

The iron door grated on its hinges, and a voice asked who it was that knocked. On hearing Fra Ignazio's voice in reply, the door was swung open, and the party were conducted to the reception room of Michele the jailer.

The jailer was a shrewd, sharp-eyed man, and he glanced inquiringly at the confessor's companions. Fra Ignazio told him who they were, and that Bianca had come thither to visit Filippo's cell, in fulfillment of a vow made at the confessional.

The party were allowed to go on their way, Michele himself preceding them with his keys and a lantern. After winding through many damp and gloomy passages, and descending flight after flight of stone steps till it seemed as though they must have gone down into the very bowels of the earth, the jailer paused before a door more strongly barred than any they had yet passed. The thick panels were so densely studded with brass and iron nails that it seemed fairly bristling with them, and after unlocking it, it was with some difficulty that Michele could turn it upon its hinges.

Before those who accompanied him entered the cell Michele did so, and took a survey of the interior. Satisfied with the inspection, he held the door aside while the confessor, the Signorita and the page entered.

"In an hour I will return for you," he said.

"Be it so," the priest replied. "In an hour we will bid Filippo adieu, for the young lady's vow will then be fulfilled."

The cell door swung heavily together, with a noise and jar that seemed to resound throughout the whole prison.

Bianca looked about her, and then, for the first time in her life, she found herself face to face with a bandit—an object which had ever been the greatest terror of her childhood and youth.

An emotion of terror she could not control caused her to cling closer to the confessor's side, when she first met the glance of Filippo's eyes; but a moment afterward she was ashamed of her folly, and in obedience to Fra Ignazio's words, she returned the outlaw's salute with a formal bow of courtesy.

"I have come according to my promise, Filippo," said the priest, "and I have brought with me these friends, whose presence, I trust, will prove a comfort to you."

"I am deeply grateful to you all," returned the bandit, and his voice sounded to Bianca so melodious, so calm and steady, that she closely scanned his face to see if indeed there lurked in his lineaments any expression of fear of his approaching death.

The lamp which the jailer had lighted and placed upon a rude table at the side of the cell, cast but a feeble light around, but it was sufficient to reveal the outlaw's features, and Bianca was astonished to discover such noble lineaments in the feared and hated Filippo.

Utterly unable to reconcile the early impression she had formed of banditti with this man's appearance, Bianca stood regarding him in mute wonder, when she was recalled to herself by seeing Vito, the page, kneel before the priest, and the latter, laying both hands upon his head, murmured a few words in Latin, while the tears fell thick and fast upon his outspread hands.

At that moment the cell door again grated noisily upon its hinges, and looking around, the jailor was seen on the threshold.

"Pardon if I have interrupted the Signorita's devotions before the time, but the dial in the guard-room marked the hour, and I came to light you back, as you desired."

"We are quite ready, Signor Michele," the priest replied. "The penance of the Signorita Bianca is accomplished, and I doubt not the soul of Filippo will also be benefited by her devotions. Come, my daughter," he added, rising. "I will return to the palazzo with you and the page."

He walked to the door, when he stopped, and turning to the supposed outlaw, said:

"And thou, my son, be not faint-hearted. I will be with thee again to morrow. In the meantime, *Pax vobiscum.*"

He laid his hand upon Vito's head in blessing, and as he did so the affectionate pressure which accompanied the movement told the intrepid page that there was a more than ordinary fervor in that bosom.

More rapidly than they had traversed the various dark passages on their way to Filippo's cell, did the party retrace their steps.

The next day, in accordance with the decree, the bandits were executed, and it was believed that the dreaded Filippo was finally sealed up in the grave. The same night the Marchesa Strozzi, with her attendant, the Signora Maestrelli, in a darkened room of the palace, met the Signor Concini and Don Cesare, an emissary from the French Court. The King of France wanted to get possession of the province of Apulia, and knowing the ambitious and unscrupulous nature of the Marchesa, he had not hesitated to approach her, through Don Cesare, with the most atrocious proposals.

The Marchesa really hated her husband. When a girl she had loved the father of the young Signor Concini, but they had been rudely separated, and had both married, giving their hands where their hearts did not follow. The Marchese wished her daughter Bianca to marry the son of her old lover, but in this she was opposed by both her daughter and her husband. This added to the hatred of the Marchesa, and made her lend a ready ear to the schemes of Don Cesare, who artfully suggested that *if her husband were only out of the way*, she would become the reigning sovereign of Apulia, supported by the power of France, and with no one to dispute her will. She caught eagerly at the bait, and a plan of proceeding was agreed upon.

In accordance with this plan, Concini sought out a poisoner known as Adrian of Palermo, and under pretence of getting a prescription for a sick friend, obtained a subtle and powerful poison, which was secretly administered to the Marchese, and of which he died in agonizing convulsions.

Bianca being thus left at the mercy of her mother, was ordered to accept Concini as her affianced husband without delay. This she refused to do, and avowed her love for Angelo Capello. The enraged Marchesa, utterly beside herself with fury, locked Bianca in her room to keep her a close prisoner, until she could contrive some means of bending her to her will. "I will have her obedience or her life," she hissed, as she turned the key on her child, and went to prepare for the funeral obsequies of her murdered husband.

The last sad duties were performed, and all that remained of the noble Marchese Strozzi was lowered into the dark vault beneath the church of Santi Apostoli.

The attendant priests remained to chant solemn dirges over the dead—all but Fra Ignazio, who, as soon as the marble slab was placed over the dark receptacle which received his patron and friend, left the altar, as though his emotions were so overpowering that even the duties of his holy office could not detain him.

But it was for another and quite a different reason that Fra Ignazio abandoned his place among the attendant clergy.

In the vestry to which he retired to lay aside his robes, he was met by a man of tall commanding figure and impressive features, who appeared in the character of a monk. This man was the Necromancer of Monte Gargano.

"Quick, *Maestro!*" the latter said, not disdaining to call this mortal by that exalted title. "Come quickly, or we shall be too late!"

"Aye, I am ready, Ignazio," replied the other. "Do you go before for a while, and I will follow."

The Necromancer followed Fra Ignazio to a certain shrine situated in a distant part of the church. The crowd which a short time before had filled the vast edifice to overflowing had already dispersed, and except the few devotees who lingered around the chief altar, not a layman remained.

By a narrow passage Ignazio and his companion reached the posterior of the shrine, when the Necromancer took precedence of the priest and became the guide.

They now laid aside the caution which had hitherto marked their movements, and with mad haste they lifted a small section of the marble pavement beneath their feet, and as they did so a flight of narrow steps was discovered beneath the floor.

"No one knows of this descent except ourselves," whispered the Necromancer.

The two descended a few steps, then turning, with difficulty, and not without some pain and great danger of discovering themselves, they replaced the slab above their heads, and cautiously descended the narrow staircase.

The Necromancer paused when the last step was reached, and drawing a lantern from beneath his robe, soon lighted it, and by its feeble rays their further passage was guided:

"Whither does this passage-way lead us?" asked the priest.

"To the cemetery beneath the chancel," replied the Necromancer, who at length stopped before a low-browed door which seemed to bar their further passage. But the man was prepared for every emergency, and taking a key from the bosom of his robe, he turned the rusty lock, and swung the portal wide enough open to admit them. As he did so, a gust of foul, fetid air was blown upon their faces from the chamber into which the passage opened. At the same moment also, there fell upon their ears the muffled sound of chanting voices and the confused fall of footsteps.

"We shall soon be directly beneath the pavement before the high altar," said the Necromancer. "But hold! This door must not close behind us, else we are surely lost, for there is no opening for the key upon this side."

Setting down his lantern, the Necromancer dragged a stone from its place, that it might hold the door open for their exit, and then again taking up the lantern, he led the way, through avenues and aisles of the dead of bygone ages, to the spot above which Fra Ignazio and his associate priests had lately been standing.

The choral melody had not yet ceased, and when the Necromancer next spoke, it was in a carefully subdued tone.

At the same time he raised the lantern, and thus revealed the coffin which contained the remains of the Marchese.

To the surprise of the confessor, the lid, which was securely fastened when the body was lowered into the vault, was gone, and the face and form of the governor were fully exposed.

Fra Ignazio turned his head to ask the reason of this strange occurrence, when Filippo rose from beside the corpse.

"How came Filippo here?" ejaculated the priest.

It was I who brought him here three hours since."

"And I have obeyed your orders, *Maestro*," the bandit said. "Yonder, beside that stone sarcophagus, I waited until the vault was opened from above. Then, when the coffin was lowered, I marked well the spot where it was placed, and when the slab was replaced above, I hurried hither and with the implements you gave me removed the lid, so that air might reach the murdered Marchese."

"Say not murdered, Filippo. The Marchese still lives. Help me, my comrades," said the Necromancer. We must remove the Marchese from his narrow bed and place him in a more comfortable spot. The floor is too damp and cold, but yonder tablet will answer our purpose very well."

With some difficulty the three men very gently raised the body of the Marchese from its grim resting place, and laid it upon the rude bed which the Necromancer had pointed out, and then he applied a cordial to the lips of the Marchese.

The powerful elixir had an instantaneous effect, for directly he who but a short time before seemed numbered with the dead, raised himself into a sitting posture and looked about him with inquiring glances.

"What place is this?" he asked. "Why am I attended by the Marchesa's page?"

"Your Excellenza has been ill," returned Fra Ignazio. "You have been very ill, and we are here to care for you. Lie down again, dear Signor, and let your strength return by degrees."

The Marchese lay back and passed his hand several times across his forehead.

"Ah, now I remember," he said. "I have been lying in a kind of trance for many hours. I recall the mortal sickness which seized me, the weeping attendants, the the priests' last offices, and then the horrible blank which followed. I remember, too, the dreadful spasms which contracted my frame, and the vice-like grip that seized my heart when life flowed as sluggishly through my veins. But where are the Marchesa and my beloved Bianca? Why are they also not here to welcome me back to life."

"Because the Marchesa is a traitress and a murderess," said the deep voice of the Necromancer.

Again the Marchese raised his head and looked in the direction whence the voice proceeded.

"Who spoke?" he asked. "These tones are not familiar. Can the dead speak?"

"'Twas I who spoke," replied the Magician, rising and coming forward to where the light could fall upon his face. "I am called the Necromancer of Monte Gargano. People invest me with supernatural power and I use that power for the good, not the ill, of mankind."

"And 'tis that power which has brought the noble Marchese back to life" said Filippo, with fervor.

"I have heard of the Necromancer of Monte Gargano," the Marchese said, "but never before have I seen him face to face. I thank thee, friend, if thou hast brought me back to a life of usefulness, but it seems a sorry reception to hear thee say that my wife, the mother of my daughter, is a traitress and a murderess."

"Yet 'tis even so, Excellenza 'Twas through her machinations that the deadly poison was administered, and but for Fra Ignazio's care it would have proved fatal."

The Necromancer then rapidly sketched the events which had so recently transpired, and convinced the Marchese of the truth of his narrative. The unhappy man bowed his head upon his hands and moaned in anguish of spirit. But there was no time for the indulgence of grief. The Necromancer, at once proceeding to business, informed the astounded Marchese who the supposed Vito really was, and then whispered something in his ear that seemed to give him complete control over the amazed Viceroy, who arose and said:

"Let us hasten from this place. I long to return to the light of day, that I may save my poor daughter from the fate which has been prepared for her."

Filippo took up the lantern, and placing himself at the head of the little procession, prepared to leave the vault.

Judge of their surprise, however, when upon reaching the little door which admitted them to the vault, they found it closed and fast locked.

Fra Ignazio sprang forward, and with Herculean strength flung his full weight against the oaken barrier. He endeavored to grasp the stout panels, and he shook the obdurate portal as though he would make it yield to his wishes, but each and every effort was unavailing.

The stone which was thought sufficient to hold it firmly open was lying within the vault. When a gust of wind blew along the passage and struck the door, the round stone not offering sufficient resistence, the door gradually and surely closed, thus making captive the four men who were within.

Fra Ignazio raised the lantern to the faces of his companions, and upon each he saw the blankness of despair.

Only the Marchese seemed less horror-struck than the others.

"The key!" he said. "Is not that the key you hold in your hand?"

"It is, Signor; but the lock cannot be reached from within the vault."

Then the full horror of their situation burst upon the Marchese; and he cast himself against the closed door, and beat upon it wildly.

"'Tis useless, Marchese," said the Necromancer. "That fast shut portal has resisted sturdier blows than those you are dealing. Give over the vain attempt, and let us calmly look this terrible fact in the face."

The Marchese heaved a sigh of poignant anguish, and taking the lantern, he started in search of some opening through which they could escape.

To prove that trite saying, that misfortunes never come singly, another overwhelming disaster now fell upon the doomed prisoners.

The light which had hitherto guided and cheered them by its rays, was suddenly extinguished. The supply of oil was exhausted, and total darkness was now added to the other horrors of their situation. The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found in the New York Ledger. Ask for the number dated February 24, which can be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it.

THEY found out how to do one thing in Paris, during the siege, and that was to make artificial milk. The following is the recipe: Dissolve one and a half ounces of sugar in one quart of water; add an ounce of dry albumen and from 15 to 30 grains of soda, and then make an emulsion of the whole with from one and a half to two ounces of olive oil. Gelatine may be substituted for albumen. Slaughter-house fat was used in Paris for olive oil. It is said that one firm in Paris made daily 132,000 gallons of this sweet mixture. It is not probable that our milkmen will try the experiment; the stuff would be found out too speedily.

—The Chief Fire Marshal of Chicago has promulgated an order that hereafter any officer or member of the Fire Department whom may enter a saloon for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquor during the progress of a fire, shall be discharged from the force.

Value of Land Grants

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* has a long article on the value of land grants to railroads, which concludes as follows:

"With respect to the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad and its prospective value, Congress granted to this company 12,800 acres of land to each mile of road, commencing on Lake Superior and extending to the eastern boundary line of Dakota, and 25,600 acres per mile from that line to the Pacific coast. This grant was to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound and the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, and calls for about 58,000,000 acres, or 90,000 square miles of land—an extent equal to New York and Indiana together, or eleven and a half times Massachusetts. The route of this road, commencing in Minnesota, on the shores of Lake Superior, passes through the timbered lands west of that lake, and over the region of prairies, lakes and groves in Western Minnesota; thence it crosses the wonderful valley of the Red River of the North, and strikes out over the gently undulating and fertile prairies of Dakota; and crossing the Missouri River at the mouth of the Heart, it extends to the beautiful valley of the Yellowstone in nearly a straight line. Ascending this valley, and passing through belts of timber and rich rolling lands, it goes through the Boseman Pass of the Belt Mountains, into the central basin of Montana, and crosses the fertile valleys of the Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson forks of the Upper Missouri. Going up the valleys of the latter and Divide Creek, it runs through Deer Lodge Pass at an altitude under five thousand feet above sea level, and descends the western slope by the valleys of Deer Lodge Creek, Hell Gate River, and Clark's Fork, to Lake Pend Oreille, where it crosses the great grass plain of the Columbia to Wallula. Thence it follows the Columbia through the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific coast. The climate of this great land grant belt across the continent is bracing and unusually healthful, being free from all peculiar diseases. The soil, as a whole, is of excellent quality, producing large crops of wheat, rye, oats and barley. Vegetables yield without a parallel in the history of horticulture in America; and all kinds of small fruits, wild and cultivated, yield the same as in the New England States. The nutritious grasses growing wild on the eastern and western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and in the valleys, afford subsistence for cattle the year round, the climate being so mild as not to necessitate shelter for stock in the winter. A large portion of this grant is covered with forests of an immense growth, the like of which cannot be found on this continent. Fine building stone is found in almost every variety, and inexhaustible in quantity. The mineral wealth of this region seems as yet to be hardly explored. At the present time no portion of our country promises a greater amount of the precious metals than that through which this road will run. Immense coal deposits are found underlying a great portion of the grant. The Committee on the Pacific Railroad in the United States Senate, in their report, February 19th, 1869, say: 'Every element of wealth, every condition of social growth and prosperity, exists in super-abundance and beyond exhaustion in the region lying between Lake Superior and Puget Sound. For this immense country, railroads can do more than they have done for Illinois.'

"Now, if we compute the ultimate value of this grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad at $7 per acre, the average of the land grant sales so far made, it will amount to $405,000,000; if at only $5 per acre, it amounts to $290,000,000; if at $3.07 per acre, the lowest of all the grants, it will amount to $178,060,000. This latter sum is more than twice the estimated cost of the road, as set forth by the most competent engineers. These prospective results seem astounding; yet it strikes us as not unreasonable to believe that the financial results of this grant shall even exceed the highest of these estimates, inasmuch as its resources are so immense, and will be developed with so great facility by the railroad, which will be the shorter and more easily operated of our Pacific roads."

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss, to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved and many of them cured by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses and has them to suit every age and condition and at all prices.

CAUTION.

The efficacy of PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE and its preparation in the treatment of Consumption, Indigestion and Wasting Diseases, depending entirely upon their purity and strength, Messrs. Savory & Moore caution the public against inferior preparations, which are calculated to cause disappointment and to injure the reputation these medicines have acquired. Purchasers should see that each bottle has the names of Savory & Moore and their trade mark.

Sold in Pittsburgh only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and PERFUME and PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

FOUR MILLIONS OF INVALIDS.

At the lowest computation there are never less than four millions invalids in the United States Of this number probably more than three-fifths have neglected, or from pecuniary necessities cannot procure necessary for the preservation of health, and are suffering the punishment due to their carelessness. If the multitudes who are now afflicted with biliousness, indigestion, rheumatism, intermittent fever, irregularities of the bowels, general debility, nervous disorders, &c., had, at the very first symptoms of indisposition, invigorated, regulated and purified their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, two-thirds of them would at this moment be performing the active duties of life, unannoyed by any ailment of the body or the mind.

This assertion is made advisedly, it is founded on experience, and is borne out by the testimony of a countless host of witnesses, whose attestations cover almost every variety of disease, and extend over a period of about twenty years. Of every thousand persons who take the Bitters, as a preventive of the complaints above enumerated, seven-eighths escape them entirely; and of every thousand who are actually attacked, and use the great Vegetable Tonic as a remedy, three-fourths are radically cured. These are not haphazard assertions, but statistical facts. They are based upon the results of inquiries made by more than fifty thousand persons, in various parts of the country, and upon the letters of prominent citizens of every State. It might almost be said, of every county in the Union.

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A large stock of White Aprons, fancy trimmed new styles.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1872.

The gold market advanced to 110¾, on increased strength of foreign exchanges, but declined to 110⅝ when it was announced that the House of Representatives had taken the duty off tea and coffee. Loans were from 6 to 5 per cent. Clearances about $21,675,000. Governments firm, with a fair demand. In the stock market Union Pacific has been the feature. Dealings were very active all the morning. At intervals there was a wide difference between the price in the regular way and on sellers option. The extreme difference was one per cent. seller 10 1¼ per cent. seller 29, and 2 per cent. seller 90. The stock was loaned at 5 per cent. for carrying over the morning, but afterwards loans were flat, and finally 1-64 to 1-32 was paid for the use of stocks until to-morrow. A great deal has been done to-day in the way of putting out sellers options. The transfer books for the coming meeting close Saturday next, and the annual election takes place on March 6th. It is generally conceded that Col. Scott will retire from the Presidency of the Company, and the Hon. Horace F. Clark will be his successor. The advance in Union Pacific carried up the whole market about ¾ to ½ per cent. in the morning, but the afternoon Bears disputed any further rise, and the general market dropped off ⅛ to ¾ per cent. with the exception of Union Pacific. The general list closed dull at the lower prices. Money easy at 6@7. State bonds firm in Tennessees; sales of the remainder of the list.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons: 1881, 115¾; 5-20's '65, 113½; d., 113¾; do. 65, 111¾; new do. 110⅜; 67, 111⅜; 68, 112; 10-40's, 110⅝; currency 6's, 114¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 91½; Tennessee, old 66's, new 65½; Virginia, new 65; do. old 66; North Carolina, old 33; do. new 18.

MISCELLANEOUS. — Western Union Telegraph, 69; Quicksilver, 34¾; Adams Express, 63½; Wells-Fargo, 87; American Merchant's Union, 69; United States, 45½; Pacific Mail, 50¾; New York Central, 97; Scrip, 92¾; Erie, 19¾; preferred, 66; Harlem, 111¾; preferred, 130; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90¾; North-western, 73¾; preferred, 91¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 55¾; preferred, 75¾; Wabash, 75¾; preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Terre Haute, 22; preferred, 55; Chicago & Alton, 121½; preferred, 123; Ohio & Mississippi, 44; C. C. A. C., 88; Burlington & Quincy, 125, ex. div.; Lake Shore, 93½; Panama, 218; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 30¾; C. P. bonds, 102¾; Union, 91¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, February 19, 1872. }

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R.	——
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	——
U. S. 10-40s	110⅝	C. P. Pacific	——

—Contracts pending for some time, between the New York Central, Lake Shore and Dunkirk and Warren railroads on the one part, and the Oil Creek and Allegheny river and Allegheny Valley railroad on the other part, for freight and passenger traffic net seven New York and Pittsburgh, and rate sheets were executed yesterday in this city. The interchange of traffic between the points taken place at Irvington, the junction with the Oil Creek and Allegheny river and Philadelphia and Erie Roads. The New York, or Vanderbilt interest acts in the arrangement not to build any rival or parallel road into the oil regions.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The Chicago creditors of the insolvent insurance companies of New York have at length determined to file petitions in bankruptcy in the case of all except one, of those whose affairs remain unsettled yet. The details of this important proceeding, and the reasons therefore, are given at length elsewhere in the paper. The entire change of tactics in the endeavor to collect the several millions of dollars due from these companies to Chicago merchants is made of such importance that all connected with it will be read with interest.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, February 19, 1872. }

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 90@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

ASHES—Very firm and stocks are light, and prices are strong, though not quotably higher. Common Soda Ash, 4¾; refined, 5; Nitrate Soda, 5¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 12.

APPLES—In steady demand but unchanged; $3.50@4.00 per bbl for common to fair, and $4.50@5.00 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, 23@25; medium to good, 15@20. Stocks increasing.

BROOM CORN—There is rather more inquiry, mainly, however, for small lots, but the volume of business continues light.

BEANS—Steady with sales at $2@2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is scarce and in demand—quoted at 4½@5 cts per lb.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 21.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $1.60@2.00 per case; Tomatoes, $1.25@1.50; Winslow's Corn, $1.20@1.50.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and dull though prices are nominally unchanged. Standard brands 20¾@21 by the car load and 22¾ cents more for smaller lots.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@8¾ cts.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $13@16 per bbl, the outside quotation for Sackett's.

CHEESE—Is steady with jobbing sales at 16¾@17 for Goshen; 15¾@16 for Factory, and 14@14¾ for Dairy.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$6 per case.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches: 10@10½ for halves; 8@8¾ for mixed; 7@7¾ for quarters and 15@20 for peeled. Blackberries, 12@15 cts. Pitted cherries, 25@30 cts; unpitted, 8@9. Apples, 6¾@7¾ for common to fair and 8@8¾ for prime to choice.

EGGS—There is considerable inquiry, and fresh are selling readily at 28@29.

FLOUR—Market continues strong with a good local trade but there is no change to make in prices. Fair to good spring wheat flour, $7.25@7.50; choice, $7.75; fair to good red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75; choice, $8. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for Wheat and with continued light receipts prices are fully maintained. $1.55@1.60 for red and $1.60@1.65 for white. Oats quiet and in better supply but unchanged; 47@48 by the car load and 49@50 in small lots. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged; sales of good mixed on track at 58; we can report a car load of yellow at 61@62, bagged, equivalent to 61 in bulk. There is but little doing in Rye and the receipts and offerings continue light; dealers are taking all that offers at 95. For Barley there is rather more inquiry, but no improvement in prices; 75@80 for spring and 85@90 for fall, as to quality—sale 5 cars prime spring at 80.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Nothing new as to coffee—the market remaining in the same dull state that existed for a week previous. Stocks are held by the importing trade at full figures and perfect carelessness as to effecting sales—the general opinion being that as soon as the Congressional legislation is disposed of and a demand comes, prices will be higher than ever. From present indications there will be no reduction in duty, although the entire trade, all over the country, desire coffee and teas to be admitted duty free. Syrups—Quite an excited market prevailed in New York on Friday and Saturday, the markets have been entirely cleaned up by speculators, and an advance of 2c per gallon established for all kinds. Molasses—New Orleans on the jump, and we advise our country friends to be buying for their summer business or they will have to pay good round prices. Rice—higher —Carolina, it is thought will reach 10c before the 1st of May in Charleston.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 13¾; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C Yellow, 12¾; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans —fair, 10; good, 10¾@; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24. Fair, 23@24; Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@27. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 25@26.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 55. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 65; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 8¾; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

Spices—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Is in fair supply and unchanged; quoted by the car load at $24@28 per ton, according to quality.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted at 85 and No. 2 at 65.

MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.20@1.25 per cwt for Bran, $1.30@1.40 for coarse corn meal, $1.50@1.55 for coarse and $1.70@1.75 for fine middlings; $1.60@1.65 for chopped corn and oats and $1.90@2.00 for oil meal.

ONIONS—Small sales at $2.50@3.00 per bbl, according to quality.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way from store at 70@75 cts per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13@14 cts; dressed Turkeys, 16@18.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; ribbed sides, 8; sugar cured sides, 9¾; clear, 10; sugar cured hams, 12¾. Dried Beef, 16¾. Mess Pork, $14.50@15. Ham Sausage, 11. Lard: in tierces, 9¾ for steamed and 10 for kettle.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4½ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—13@14 cts per lb.

SEEDS—We hear of several round lots of Clover Seed having been offered recently, but buyers are scarce in this market except at very low figures, say $5.50@5.75; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at $6.25@6.75. Timothy Seed in limited supply and steady at $3.75@4. Flaxseed nominal at $1.75@1.80.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, February 19, 1872. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

J. Graham, Xenia	1 car
J. Needy, Newark	2 cars
Anderson & H., Mansfield	2 cars
J. K. Wiley, Chicago	1 car
John Auit, Orrville	1 car
W. C. Mahlolm, Orrville	1 car
G. Gaibin, Canton	1 car
J. B. Flannegan, Oakland	2 cars
J. Shamberg, Chicago	2 cars
M. Mayer, Chicago	3 cars
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	2 cars
Rothchilds & Z., Chicago	2 cars
S. Lowenstein & Co., Chicago	1 car
S. Krause, Chicago	3 cars
G. Frater, Bridgeville	1 car
T. G. Richards, Columbiana	1 car
Total	31 cars

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was comparatively light, 31 cars against 45 cars last week; of these, 3 cars were from Chicago, 20 head or 3 cars were driven in from the country, while the balance were from different points in Ohio. Drovers, in consequence of the unfinished supply, presented a pretty bold front at the opening, and an attempt was made by many of them to put up prices, but it utterly failed, and before the close they were glad enough to accept last Monday's quotations, and it is probable, in some instances, even less. The attendance of butchers was not very full, some of them having bought a two weeks' supply last Monday, and, in addition, the inclemency of the weather is causing them will not be able to dispose of so much beef, and, consequently, they did not require so many cattle.

Prices, as a general thing were about the same as last Monday, some few lots were sold a shade higher, but they were the exception rather than anything on sale last week. One bunch (10 head) of prime Ohio steers brought 7¾ cts; and we are cognizant of two lots of fair steers bringing 7¼. However, there were but few sales above 7 cts, and 6¾@7 may be regarded as the ruling figures for good to prime butchers cattle, and medium may be quoted at 6¼@6¾. There were several lots of stock steers, and these so far as we could learn, ranged from 4¾ to 4¾ cts, according to quality. Fresh cows are selling more readily but there is no advance in prices.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 17 head of fair to prime Belmont Co., (Ohio,) stock at 6@6¾ cts.

Sheltemantle & Filnner, 23 head of mixed Butler Co. stock at 4¾@6 cts.

Jas Shaw sold 14 head of Mercer Co. stock at 4¾@6 cts.

Jacob Lobman reports 29 head of Chicago stock at 5¾@7¾.

Eli Katz reports 18 from Chicago and 9 from Ohio, sold at 5¾@6¾.

Ungerfeld 3 fresh cows at an average of $80 per head.

Smith & Hartman, 16 head of Chicago stock at 6@6¾.

Wm Moonshine reports 14 head of Ohio steers at 5¾@6 cts.

Chas Haas wholesaled one car of fairish Ohio steers, averaging about 1,2 lbs, at 6¾ cts.

Rothchilds & Zeigler had three car loads of mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5¾@6¾.

M Varner sold one load of 20-40 cattle steers at 4¾; two loads of fat cattle at 5¾@7 cts.

Sadler, Havens & Co., 19 head of mixed stock at 5@7.

M Kraus reports two loads of Chicago stock at 5@7 cts.

Jacob Shamberg, 25 good stockers at 4,65; 18 fat cattle at 6@7 cts.

S Marks & Bro. report one load from Chicago, and 3 loads from Ohio at 6@7 cts.

Schaffer & Herr report four car loads from Chicago and one from Ohio at 5¾@6¾.

Greenwald & Kahn report 65 head of common to prime butcher cattle at 6@7 cts.

Kauffman & Good, 8 head at 5@6¾.

Carr & McAllister sold 9 head of prime to extra Ohio steers, for Wm Graham, at 6¾@7¾; 8 head of mixed stock at 5@6.

Sol Trautman reports 31 head of Ohio stock at 5@7¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. report 75 head of mixed stock at 4@7¾.

Jacob Needy reports 2 loads of prime to extra Piqua Co., Ohio, steers at 6¾@7¾—sold 10 to John Stayline at 7¾.

S Lowenstein & Co., 2 loads of fat cattle from Chicago at 4¾@6¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale although small, was a little in excess of last week, footing up about 275. With an average demand, trade, particularly for the best grades, was active and full prices were realized; say 5@5¾ for prime to extra; 5@5¼ for medium and 4@4¾ for common to fair. Drovers generally do not expect sheep to rule much if any lower, this side of the Spring.

R A Stouffer sold 30 fairish Butler Co. sheep at an average of about 7 cts.

Henry Nagle sold 19 head of fine wool sheep averaging 115 lbs at 5¾.

Jacob Keefer sold 84 head of mixed Lawrence Co. stock at 5¾@5¾.

Shemantle & Filnner sold 36 head close wool Butler Co. sheep averaging 98 lbs at 7¾.

J W Unger wholesaled 300 head of common close wool averaging 70 lbs to J W Stewart at 6¾.

Neeley & Fairley report 80 head mixed stock from Armstrong Co. at 5¾ per head to 7 cts per pound.

J S McMillan sold 77 head of prime Washington Co. sheep averaging 101 lbs at average of 7¾.

Jacob Rinn sold 20 head weighing 2,220 lbs to Peter Fairley at 8 cts.

HOGS.

The supply of this class of stock was also light and it was nearly all in the hands of the regular dealers. In sympathy with the advance at other points prices ruled higher—and we now quote, in a retail way, at 5¾@6 cts gross, according to quality.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, February 19, 1872. }

Crude is a shade easier; purchases of round lots could have been effected at $3.62¾ and small lots at $3.60. The stock at Parker is estimated at 100,000 bbls by competent judges. There seems to be no disposition to either buy or sell futures. Refined—best bid for balance of this month, 21¾. Exporters, it is said, are willing to pay one cent additional for the privilege of extending February into March, making the last half of March worth virtually 22¾; this is owing to an expected advance in freights. Beyond March no quotations. Market quiet.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Coehran's Yard account B S Duncan	160
Brilliant O W account J Bushnell	74
Eagle O W account J K Barbour	423
Standard O W account B S Duncan	770
Petrolia O W account J Bushnell	526
National O W account J Bushnell	474
Vesta O W account H McKelvy	228
Sunbeam O W, account M Stewart	80
Standard O W account J K Barbour	87
Eagle O W, account T P Miller	164
Coehran's Siding account D Wilkins	234
Riverside O W, account W Stewart	87
Riverside O W, account B S Duncan	160
Total	3,478

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. February 17.

H. W. C. Tweddle, 179 bbls ref. oil to N. Y. C. & H. R. R., N. York.	
Total	130 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Holdship & Co., 114 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.	
Total	114 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Jones & L., metal	1	M'Knight, P & Co.	4
Shoenberger & Co.	6	Dilworth, P & Co.	1
Zug & Co. ore	1	Kloman & Co. ore	1
Lewis, O & P. metal	1	Pitts Bolt Co. ore	1
Coleman, R & Co.	2	Coleman R. & Co.	1
Moorhead & Co.	2	Wilson, G & Co.	1
Lewis, B. & D. ore	5	Graff, B & Co. ore	1
Total	28		

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Nimick & Co., me.	21	Lower Union Mills.	2
Zug & Co. metal	3	Everson, P. & Co.	5
Rees G & Co. metal	5	J Moorhead, metal	3
J Painter & Son. ore	4	J A Caughey metal	1
W Smith, me al	1	Bryan & Co. ore	3
Chess, S & Co.	4	Dickson, M & Co.	4
Brown & Co.	1	Lindsay, McC & Co	3
Spang, C & Co. metal	3	Lewis, O & P. metal	3
Lewis, B & D. metal	1	J Wood Sons & Co	5
Total	78		

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Bryan & C. metal	1	Hallman & H. metal	4
Nimick & Co. metal	3		
Total	8		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lindsay & McC met.	1		

WEST PENNA. R. R.

Spang, C & Co. met.	1	Graff, B. & Co., m.	1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, m	8	R. Mister, metal	4
Nimick & Co. metal	3	J Wood & Co. metal	5
J W Porter, metal	6	Hallman & H. metal	2
J Moorhead metal	5	Dilworth, P & Co, m	3
Total	39		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 19—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾; 5-20s '62 91¾; 5-20s '65 92¾; 5-20s '67 92¾; 10-40s 88¾.

FRANKFORT, February 19.—5-20's '62 95¾@96. PARIS, February 19.—Rentes 56 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton firm; middling upland 11¾d. California white wheat 12s 6d; red winter wheat 11s 9@12s. Flour 26@27s. Corn 29s 9d. Lard 44s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 19.—Petroleum 44f.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton steady; middling upland 23¾c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $6.10@5.50; common to good extra $5.80@7.05; good to choice $7.05@7.60; white wheat extra, $7.60@7.85, extra St. Louis $7.50@9.50. Rye flour more active; $4.10@4.15. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky more active at 91@91½c. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring afloat at $1.56; good to choice do. in store $1.61@1.62; choice No. 2 spring Chicago in store at $1.56¾; winter red and amber western $1.64@1.75. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; new western mixed afloat at 72@72¼c; yellow western 75¾@76c. Oats lower; western and Ohio in store and afloat at 51¾@54½c. Eggs more active and firmer, and held at 32@35c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee dull, with Rio held at 19¾@21¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 8¾@10c. Molasses dull; New Orleans held at 48@50c. Rice dull at 8@8¾c. Petroleum: crude 12@ 13¼c; refined 22c. Turpentine steady at 85½@ 86c. Pork steady, with new mess held at $14 @14.25; old $13.37; prime $12; new prime mess $14; new June and July $14.50. Beef quiet; mess $9@11; extra $11@13; hams scarce and firm at $32@36. Tierce Meats nominal. Hogs: dressed steady at $5.75. Cut Meats steady; shoulders 5¾@6c; hams 8¾@9¾c. Middles quiet. Lard steady; No 1 prime steam 9¾@ 9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet; held at 9@22c. Cheese dull at 13@17c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Beeves: total 7,200; a lack of cars to bring stock kept several hundred back. Arrivals to-day: 140 cars at Communipaw; 81 at One Hundredth street, and 42 at Weehawken, making 4,400. The market opened firm, a few premium 9 cwt. grades at 13¾c; choice cattle scarce and quite as high as last week; fair to good cattle were slow before the close at 11@11¾c, declining before night; ordinary at 10@11¾c, and were ¾c off at the close, and some left; the market averaged sent. 11¾c; 5 cars Illinois, 1,225 lbs at 11c. 57 lbs per cwt; 5 cars extra Ohio at 12¾@13¾c; 1 lot 6 cwt. Missouri at 10¾c; only 1 car Texans on sale. Sheep: total for week 39,503, with 1,100 to-day; market overstocked and ¼c lower, or 6¼@7¼c for ordinary to fair and 7¾@8c for good to extra; 1 car 150 lbs. Canada sold at 9¾c; 3 cars State 85 lbs 8¾c; 3 cars Illinois 91 lbs 7¾c; 2 cars 83 lbs 6¾c; closed bid. Hogs: 35,400 live and 7,900 dressed for week; 1,200 to-day and 10 cars; firm at 4¾@5¼c; dressed sell at 6¾@7¾c for heavy and 5¾c for light, with 5¾@6¾c as price of western dressed; market weak.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Beeves in fair demand this week; sales 1,8,3 at 7¾@8c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers, 9¼c for choice; 6¾@7c for fair to good; 5@6c for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 15,000 at 6@10c. Hogs higher; sales of 3,792 at $7.75@8.50.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Flour in fair demand and market firm; holders of superfine found no difficulty in obtaining full quotations for desirable lots wanted for Southern orders; prices ranged from $6 to $6.12¾. Wheat opened firm but closed dull; spring No. 2 at 1.25¾@1.26; seller March $1.28¾. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40¾c; seller March 40¾c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 32¾@32¾c; rejected 29¾@29¾c; seller March 32¾c. Rye firm; No 2 73c. Barley firm, with No 2 fall at 59¾c for regular, and 62@63¾c for fresh. Meats closed dull at 8 slight advance, $12.42½; seller March $12.55. Lard firm; $8.25; seller March $8.85. Meat of all kinds in fair demand at previous quotations. Hogs active and advanced; extreme range $4.4 @4.9; bulk of sales at $4.40@4.65; most of the purchases were for shipping; packers were free buyers of dressed hogs at $5.05, with some extra lots at $5.10. Whisky 86c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Cotton firm; middling 23¾c. Flour firm; family $7.25@7.40. Wheat advanced to $1.58@1.60. Corn firm at 47c. Oats steady at 42@45c. Barley firm at 70@80c. Sugar firm; New Orleans 9@11c. Linseed oil 87@89c. Lard lower at 7¾@8c. Butter firm at 20@25c. Cheese steady at 15½@ 16¾c. Clover seed dull and drooping at $9.50 @9.75. Hogs firm with sales at $4.25. Lard firm at 9@9¼c.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—Bagging very firm at 15¾@16c. Cotton firmer and higher; middlings 23½c. Flour firm and active; supply not up to demand; extra family $6.75. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat: red and white $1.62@1.75. Corn: shelled 60c. Oats 39c. Rye 1.02@1.05. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 19.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and 2c higher; No. 2 white Michigan $1.56; 1.60@1.62; No 2 $1.50@1.51; No 3 red $1.45. Corn a shade better; high mixed 47¾c; low mixed 47c; yellow 47¾c. Michigan 47¾c with 1¾c asked; no grade 41¾c. Oats quiet; No 2 40¾c. Clover seed steady at $5.70. Dressed hogs unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.57¾; No. 2 $1.25¾. Oats steady; No. 2 32¾c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 40¾c. Rye firm; No. 1 72¾c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 69¾c. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4.2 @4.35. Mess pork firm at $12.25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19.—Flour firm. Wheat strong; No. 1 red winter held at $1.58. No. 2 at $1.50, closing with holders asking an advance. Corn quiet at 52@53c. Oats firmer at 42@43c. Petroleum unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 19.—Wheat steady and 2@3c higher; extra $1.63; amber $1.50. Corn firm; yellow 51c. Oats dull; State 39¾c. Clover seed $5.70.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—Cotton; demand light but firm at 23¾c.

NASSVILLE, February 19.—Cotton firm; low middling 21½c.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The steamer ARLINGTON, MASTER, ——— SHEPHERD, Clerk, TUESDAY, February 20th at 12, noon. Will receive freight through bill lading to Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans, and all points on Arkansas and Red Rivers. For further information, apply on board. CHARLES M FAIRMAN, JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents. ja20

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The splendid steamer ANDES, JOHN A. HUSTON, Master, ——— HOWELL, Clerk, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, February 20th, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN A. HUSTON, No. 2 South Water street. ja20

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The steamer ARGONAUT, ——— MASTER, ——— CLERK

DAILY GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

The Sale of Arms.

Mr. Conkling's Speech—Senatorial Cabal—A Word to Mr. Schurz—An Interesting Pamphlet — Another Supplementary Civil Rights Bill—Repeal of Duties on Tea and Coffee—Reports on Southern Outrages.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1872.

SENATE.

KU-KLUX.

Mr. SCOTT presented the majority report of the Ku Klux Committee, accompanied by testimony and a bill to extend the operation of the law of May, 1870, to authorize the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act until the end of the next session of Congress. The report also recommends the passage of a general, but not universal, amnesty bill.

Mr. BLAIR presented the minority report. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported, without amendment, House bills providing for the construction of public buildings at Albany, N. Y., Hartford, Conn., and Indianapolis, Ind., and for the purchase of a site for public buildings at Cincinnati.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Joint Select Committee on alleged outrages in Southern States, reported a bill continuing in force the provisions of the fourth section of the enforcement act of April 20, 1871, until the end of the next regular session of Congress.

RELIEF TO SETTLERS.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, Mr. Pomeroy's bill for the relief of the settlers on Osage Indian lands in Kansas.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill relating to the selection of lands granted to Minnesota by the act of 1868 to aid in the improvement of the Mississippi river.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CARPENTER, authorizing the West Wisconsin Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Lake St. Croix at Hudson.

By Mr. PRATT, authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Ohio at Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Mr. WRIGHT, to provide for public buildings for Keokuk, Iowa.

THE SALES OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution to inquire into the alleged sales of arms to agents of France during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. CONKLING said that five months of this Congress had already passed and the business of the country waited, but the debate for political effect went on. The appropriation bills were made to wait. The revision of the tariff, which would strike forty millions from the shoulders of industry and reduce the Internal Revenue Department to a skeleton, was made to wait, while the Senate was forced to waste its time in political debate. But it could be avoided. The rule was that a Senator could not be questioned elsewhere for words uttered in the Senate, and so a Senator might, by preamble and speech, slander his government and his country and place them in a false position before the nations of the earth, and he might do it either in plain words or by insinuations —the last always in the most deadly language in the slanderer's studied vocabulary. The Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) was responsible for this waste of time. He would not have an investigation; he would have debate. He had asked, when he introduced the resolution, that it should lie over, but this fact had not prevented the Senate from slander.

Mr. CONKLING next read an article at the desk a statement in the New York *Tribune* that the partisans of the President in the Senate had tried to delay the pending resolution, which he said showed the violence done to the truth in a base and ruthless crusade for political effect. The Senator (Sumner) had stated that his resolution and speech on this subject were not intended for political effect. What, then, was their object? Was it to prejudge the case or to assist France and French claim agents in prosecuting claims against American merchants, or to engender suspicion and arouse resentment against the executive officers of our Government? Or was it to convince the Germans of America that Republican officials had clutched French blood-money in a war in which the heart of the whole Republican party beat for Germany? Or to convict us before the world as false to national morals, to befoul us in the eyes of Christendom, and to say to England and Germany at this time, when Germany's Emperor is about to sit as umpire on some rights of ours, that the republic of America was guilty once and perfidious than England ever was?

At this point Mr. Conkling read an editorial from the New York *World* and one from the *Sun*, to show that the impression made on the public by the resolution and speeches of Messrs. Sumner and Schurz was, that there had been a deliberate violation of neutral obligations by the United States. The Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) had said that he had known of this affair as early as December last, but that he had not informed anybody that he was going to act in reference to it until he did act. In view of this statement he (Conkling) thought it very strange that the newspapers in Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago should have announced beforehand what action the Senator was to take. Further, it was unaccountable that Mr. Sherman, having known of this matter since December, should have omitted to take steps to ascertain the truth of the statements which he put into his preamble. That preamble contained a statement that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1870 and 1871 acknowledged the receipt of only $8 286,000 from the sale of ordnance stores. The statement was false, and the Senator might easily have ascertained the fact by consulting the Secretary of the Treasury, his constituent, or even a clerk in the Department; but he (Conkling) was unauthorized to state that no such inquiry had been made. The Senator (Sumner) had also cited an Associated Press dispatch as authority for contradicting the report of the Secretary of War on this subject. What would the Senate and country think when they were told that the dispatch referred to did not contradict the report at all, and that it did not, as represented by Mr. Sumner, state that sales were made of arms not included in the Secretary's subsequent reports, but merely states that bids were opened?

It was asserted, too, that the French official referred to spoke of arms bought of or from the United States. Now, a translation of this report was published in the New York *Sun* on July 12, 1871, which might be presumed to be correct, because whatever might be said of the other faults of the editor of the *Sun*, he was known to be an accomplished linguist, and in this translation no mention was made of arms bought from the United States. It spoke only of arms bought in the United States.

Mr. Conkling then said he wished to say a word to the Senator from Missouri (Schurz). The honorable Senator has divulged to the Republican members of this body that there is an impression abroad that somewhere in this country there exists a military ring which exerts an unwholesome, far reaching, corrupt and dangerous influence on this administration and the people of this country; that the President regards that talk as part of the slang and scandal that defiles and brutalizes our politics. They read paragraphs in newspapers talking about a military ring, and they dismiss them without as much as regarding them as among the brutalities of politics. But I want to tell the Senator of an impression that does prevail; there is an impression with many people, and it has caused, I am sorry to say, to be fixed an impression that there is another ring existing in this country—a Senatorial ring, or, more properly speaking, a Senatorial cabal; that the business of this cabal is not to furnish ammunition to the French, but to furnish ammunition to the Democratic party; and it is believed, Mr. President, that men flying the Republican flag are trying to strand the Republican ship. It is believed that the business of this cabal is to malign the President of the United States, to disparage and belittle him, to assail his administration, to watch for opportunities, or, in the language of a good book, "to lurk privily" for opportunities to place him in an injurious and unjust position. It is believed that the business of this cabal is to assail and disparage the majority in this body and in Congress, and to injure those charged with the administration of public affairs. It is believed that this cabal aids to inspire that snow storm of libels and misrepresentations which travel over the wires from the Capital, and are published in countless newspapers. It is believed that persons connected with this cabal are inflicting wounds on the Republican party which no Democrat has power to inflict. This impression waxes apace. It is strong, very strong, just now in the State of New Hampshire. There is reason for it in New Hampshire. An election impends there, and politicians tell us that whether the administration shall stand or fall is of importance as it shall cast a light or shadow on the coming Presidential nomination or election. In the midst of this canvass in New Hampshire, the speeches of this Senatorial cabal command there an attention which could not be gained by all the utterances of Democratic sages from Jefferson down. Any honorable friend from Missouri (Blair.)

Even the Brodhead letter is not so great a favorite now as another document which I hold in my hand. (Laughter.) It is a pamphlet of twenty-four closely printed pages, and it is entitled "Plain Language of Independent Republican Senators; Thieving and Profligacy Exposed." It contains the speeches of a number of Senators; first of all, that of the Honorable Senator from Missouri (Schurz). This pamphlet bears this imprimatur: "Published by the National Democratic Executive Resident Committee, Washington, D. C." These speeches appear without note or comment. There is no gilding, no fine gold here, no gilding by the light. (Laughter.) Those who sent them thought that if they let them be as the makers made them they could not be beaten. I am told that 200,000 copies of this pamphlet have been sent into New Hampshire free through the mails, franked by Democratic members of the House. Such proceedings as this, and such a proceeding as that which now occupies the attention of the Senate, will not tend to dispel the belief that there does not exist such a Senatorial cabal. The proceedings before the United States wear an ugly look. It is not exactly giving information to the enemy, but there is a sort of family resemblance between the two things which will lead a great many people into error.

But I am able to assure the Senator that the people of no portion of the country are being misled by these proceedings. In the State of New York many elections have been held in the last fortnight. The the spring elections are progressing, and not only do the Republicans hold their own, but these elections result in unexpected and unexampled gains. In Buffalo, a Democratic city, where there is a large representation of Germans, the result is the same. The Germans cannot be misled or hoodwinked by any man, whoever he may be. They had too much to do with preserving the nationality, when it rocked in the throes of an earthquake, not to know who they were that assailed and protected it.

Mr. Conkling then discussed the sales of arms in question, taking substantially the same ground taken by Messrs. Harlan and Wilson. The sales were made, he said, in the usual way, and were in fact only a continuation of sales that had been going on since 1865. No sales were made to Remington or Richardson by any body after he was known to be an agent for the French Government. Remington made five different purchases from the War Department, and the agency was disclosed, but none afterwards.

The Franco-Prussian war did not furnish the only market for arms at that time. Russia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, England, Spain, Egypt, Turkey, and South America were arming at the same time, and Remington himself sold arms at least eight different Governments. But it was charged that Americans had made large profits out of these arms that went to France. What of that? He wished it had been more, because the French people would be no poorer for it.

Recurring to the question of motives, he said an object of introducing this resolution, he felt bound to say, was to furnish the French Government or its agents with materials to be used against American merchants in the city of New York, and he did not believe that the Senate ought to allow itself to be used for that purpose. But the investigation must go on.

This, said Mr Conkling, is a case of collapse. Let us investigate, and let us be quick, lest the investigation change to a *post mortem* examination. [Laughter.]

Mr. Conkling here referred to an amendment offered by him on Friday, directing the committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen had been in collusion with any French agent or spy in relation to the matters, and if a United States statute providing that any citizen who, without permission of the Government of the United States, shall directly or indirectly commence or carry on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government or any agent thereof with intent to influence the measure or conduct of such foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any dispute or controversies with the United States, or to defeat measures of the Government of the United States, or who shall counsel, advise, aid or assist in such correspondence, with the intent as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding $5000 and be imprisoned not more than six months or more than three years.

That, said Mr. Conkling, is a good statute. It was signed by a Massachusetts President. I would like to know whether it has been violated. That correspondence and communication have been carried on with a foreign Government or agents or officers thereof, is not to hear say. Whether it has been done with the intent denounced in the statute, let us see; let there be light on that point, among others. It may be that a citizen of the United States, who, knowing that the Alabama controversy with England is pending, knowing that the San Juan dispute is pending, knowing that Germany's Emperor is umpire in one of those disputes; it may be that he who upon a groundless, unprovident pretense arraigns the dignity and honor of his Government before the world, charges it with a breach of neutral obligations and with offenses more aggravated than those we lay at Great Britain's door, who holds correspondence with French agents for this purpose and who furnishes himself with evidence by which this purpose may be effectuated and carried abroad in the world; it may be that he who does all this is not caught in the embrace of the statute I have read. If so, it will do no harm to investigate, and let us know how the fact may be.

Mr. Conkling then said he wished to read, for the benefit of Mr. Schurz, an extract from a German paper published in Chicago. He believed the name of it was *Staats Zeitung*, and asked Mr. Schurz if it was not.

Mr. SCHURZ—Yes, and its editor is Collector of Internal Revenue. [Loud laughter].

Mr. CONKLING—He must be a very good Collector of Internal Revenue, then, for he is a very good collector of external information and impressions.

Mr. Conkling then read the extract, which stated that at the time when the minds of the Germans were aroused in regard to the sale of arms, Senator Schurz was an American, and never did anything; and that now, when on the eve of a conflict with England, he, an American Senator, had turned German to debauch public morals, destroy confidence in the President, &c.

Mr. SCHURZ—I wish to make a remark on that. The Collector of Internal Revenue asserts that when the sales of arms were going on I was altogether an American, and did nothing to respond to the feelings or wishes of the Germans on that subject. Now, the man lies, and he knows it; and there are others here who know it. I appeal to my friend from Indiana (Morton).

Mr. SUMNER—I know it, too. [Laughter].

Mr. CONKLING said it was a pity that gentlemen who knew so much on some subjects were so painfully ignorant on others. [Laughter.] He had no doubt, however, that certain Senators did know a great deal about the rise and progress, and, he must add, humbug of this arms scandal. But he had not read this extract to convict Mr. Schurz of doing or omitting to do anything. He had read it to let him see how his conduct struck the minds of the intelligent people of the country.

Mr. SCHURZ—But has not the Senator rather shown me how it strikes the minds of Internal Revenue Collectors? [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING—I do not know that I have. But taking the rule of evidence that prevails with the Senator, I should think he would come to such a conclusion on such evidence.

In conclusion, Mr. Conkling said that the American honor had been assailed and the American name aspersed, and the investigation must go on, and map bare the facts and motive of those concerned. Justice must be done, whoever might fall.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HARRIS (Va.), granting fifty million acres of public lands to the State of Virginia to assist that State in recompense for her cession of her north-west territory and cutting off West Virginia.

By Mr. COBB, granting bounty to enlisted men who were slaves.

By Mr. MCKEE, to refund the cotton tax collected from 1865 to 1868.

By Mr. VOORHEES, for the payment of the public debt in legal tender currency, according to the stipulation of the bonds and the decision of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. NIBLACK, authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the Ohio river at Mount Vernon.

By Mr. MCCRARY, for a Government building at Keokuk, Iowa.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. FRYE, at the instance of Mr. Hooper (Mass.), introduced a bill supplementary to the civil rights act of April, 1866, and moved the previous question on its passage.

The bill was read. It prohibits any distinction being made between citizens of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude by innkeepers, common carriers, in theatres or other places of amusement, in common schools or other public institutions of learning supported by money derived from taxation, in cemeteries and benevolent associations, whether incorporated by national or State authority.

The second section provides for a forfeiture of $500 for each offense, to be recovered by the person aggrieved in an action on the case, and a penalty of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, with imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, on conviction of misdemeanor.

The third section confers powers and imposes duties to execute the law on officers and courts of the United States the same as cited by sections 3, 4, 5, and 10 of the act of April 9th, 1866, which sections are made a part of this act; any officer failing to institute or prosecute proceedings when required, is to forfeit $500 to the person aggrieved, to be recovered by an action on the case, and on conviction shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and fined not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000.

The fourth section forbids the exclusion of any person from a jury in a national or State court on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The fifth section annuls all discrimination in national or State laws by the use of the word *white*.

Mr. DAWES suggested that the bill should be modified by using the word *persons* instead of the words *citizens of the United States*, so as to include Chinese.

Mr. SARGENT objected.

Mr. FRYE said he was not authorized to make a modification.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the bill be rejected, and upon that he called the yeas and nays.

The motion was negatived by a strict party vote—yeas 89, nays 116. The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until the morning hour on Monday next, when it comes up after the call of States for bills for reference; but as that call can be prolonged so as to consume the whole hour by requiring the reading of bills introduced, this bill can not possibly be reached if its opponents are inclined to prevent it. The only other way of getting at it is by a suspension of the rules, for which the Republicans have not the requisite two-thirds majority.

CAPTIVES IN WAR.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Shanks authorizing the President to open negotiations with all civilized nations in relation to captives in war was taken up and passed.

REPEALING DUTIES.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means, whenever it shall report a bill changing import duties, to provide also for putting salt and coal on the free list.

Mr. KETTINGER moved to adjourn.

Mr. DAWES hoped that the House would settle the square question as to the question of her the business of the Committee on Ways and Means should be left with that committee, or be transacted by the House.

The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected—ayes 103, nays 86—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. MERCUR moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from further consideration of the bill repealing duties on tea and coffee, and to pass the same.

Mr. DAWES wished to have the bill brought before the House for discussion, and stated that he was instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to ask the House for an opportunity to be heard.

Objection was made by several members, and the rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas 153 nays 38.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. POLAND, from the Joint Select Committee on Southern Outrages, presented a report, accompanied by half a dozen volumes of testimony, which, he said, was about all that had been taken, and moved that forty thousand extra copies of the report and five thousand extra copies of the testimony be printed.

Mr. BECK submitted the views of the minority, and asked that they be printed with the report of the majority.

Mr. POLAND objected to a sentence in the minority report reflecting on the majority, and stating that the minority had not had an opportunity of seeing the majority report. That statement was substantially untrue.

Mr. BECK disclaimed any intention to reflect on the majority of the committee in that sentence. It was rather intended as an apology for not having met the arguments in that report.

Mr. SCOFIELD, a member of the majority, called attention to a statement on page 292 of the minority report, characterizing the majority report, which they first asserted they had not read, as the grossest outrage and the foulest calumnies.

Mr. BECK said that the report had been altered, and that what Mr. Scofield was reading was not in the report.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he was not going to parley with the gentleman as to what was in the report as amended. He would like to know, however, whether the minority had also amended the next clause, which read, "To make our report clear and intelligible to the mass of the American people, on whose honesty and sense we rely, for we fear that no facts will have any effect on the partisan majority in Congress who have already shown by the passage of a Ku-Klux bill against their will and judgment, that they dare not disobey the orders of their imperious, not to say imperial President."

Mr. BINGHAM made the point of order that it was not competent to make a report to the House reflecting on the legislation of Congress and the action of the Executive.

The Speaker said the language quoted was highly disrespectful to the House, and such as, if used by a member on the floor in debate, the chair would call him to order for.

Mr. BINGHAM—I object to the report being printed.

The Speaker further quoted the following language from the report: "And we will show to all men, not blinded by prejudice or passion, that the Ku Klux legislation and proceedings thereunder is the grossest outrage and foulest calumny." He said that that was allowing a minority to say that the act of the majority of the House was the foulest calumny. The chair would have had no hesitation in calling the gentleman from Kentucky, in his individual capacity, to order if he had used such language on the floor.

Messrs. BECK and COX defended the report of the minority, or excused it, claiming that it was intended only to refer to matters outside of the action of the House, and that necessarily a minority report must criticise that of the majority.

A confused discussion ensued, which was only brought to an end by Mr. BINGHAM insisting on his objection to the reception of the minority report.

Messrs. POLAND and STEVENSON appealed to Mr. Bingham, but without effect, to withdraw his objection.

Mr. COX moved to suspend the rules, in order to have the minority report received.

Mr. BANKS suggested that it should be on condition of having all matter excluded that was in violation of parliamentary rules.

The Speaker declined to have the task imposed on him of examining the report with that object.

Mr. COX did not accept Mr. Banks' suggestion, but insisted on his motion to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. BANKS then moved that the rules be suspended and the report of the minority received and printed with the majority report, provided that the language is not in violation of the rules of the House. Agreed to without a division.

EXTENDING TIME.

Mr. DUNNELL introduced a bill extending the time for settlers on public lands in Minnesota to pay for their lands. Passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the deficiency bill, and stated that it contained a clause repealing the law which requires United States laws to be published in newspapers.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) made the point of order that that was general legislation, and therefore out of order.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules so as to make it in order.

Pending that motion the House adjourned.

HOME NEWS.

The Federal Street Improvement—Last evening the Survey and Street committees held a joint meeting at the City Building. It was decided to recommend the act authorizing the opening of Federal street, as drawn by the City Solicitor, to Councils, with slight changes. No other business was transacted.

Ayer's Latin School.—The sixth monthly examination of the year will be held on Wednesday, February 21st, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M. Committee—Rev. Jas. Hladen, D.D., H. Brady Wilkins, Esq., Henry Forster, S. A. Clark, Rank Head. Prizes given. Friends and patrons invited to attend.

Fight in a Saloon—There was a fuss last night in Aikley's beer saloon, East Birmingham, between the bar-tender and several young men, during which one of them drew a revolver and fired. The ball grazed the cheek of Mrs. Aikley and lodged in the ceiling above. Evan Williams, one of the parties, was arrested by Justice Salsbury's police a late hour, and will have a hearing to-day on a charge of felonious assault.

East Birmingham Municipal Elections.

Last evening the Republican Executive Committee of the borough of Birmingham held a meeting in Burgess Jones' office for the purpose of deciding upon the dates for holding the preliminary and primary meetings to select candidates for the borough offices. They accomplished their purpose, after some discussion, by deciding upon Saturday, March 2, as the time for holding the preliminary, and Saturday, March 9, the primary, after which the meeting adjourned.

Libel.

Mr. J. F. Kredel, of Sharpsburg, yesterday afternoon made an information before Mayor Blackmore, charging Messrs. O'Neil & Rook, publishers and proprietors of the *Dispatch*, with libel. It is alleged that the said firm published an item in their paper charging the Opposition with committing an indecent assault upon a young girl. Mr. Kredel states that he was confined to a sick bed at the time the alleged offense, and further that no such assault as that narrated occurred in Sharpsburg. A hearing will probably be had in the case to-day.

Allegheny Sanitary Committee.

In accordance with a resolution adopted in Allegheny Councils at their last meeting, the Presidents of these bodies have appointed a Sanitary Committee to take the place of the Board of Health in the sanitary matters of the north side of the river. The committee was announced yesterday, and consists of nine members, one from each ward, as follows: Messrs. Wm. Stuart, George Moul, J. F. Bolstein, C. Schoyer, P. Walter, Jr., Thomas Jones, James Gling, Wm. Shackleford and Joseph Drexler. The committee will meet sometime during the present week for organization.

Major Boyce.

It has already been announced in these columns that Major Hugh Y. Boyce, the most popular officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard of Allegheny county, was awarded, at the late Grand Army Fair, a field officer's sword, sash, belt and epaulettes. This compliment was meritoriously bestowed. Major Boice was a good and faithful officer during the war for the Union, and was engaged in many days and nights in the Wilderness, at Coal Harbor, on the Chickahominy and the James. He is now a very efficient and reliable Deputy Sheriff of Allegheny county. We hope the Major will never be compelled to unsheathe the sword he so nobly won, and that he may live long to wear the honors already conferred, and to reap many more.

The Beautiful Howe.

O! to sew like the *Howe*, to beautifly sew!
Filling the garret and cellar below
With the music of wheels and the rattle of shuttle,
Howe smooth does it work, its motion how subtile!
Turning,
Hurrying,
Whirling around.

Howe the goods garner and laugh as they go
Whirling from under the needles swift blow,
The town is alive and the talk is all now
How to welcome the *A. B. Howe!*
Rushing,
Crushing,
Hurrying along
To the A. B. Howe. Sewing Machine office,
201 Penn avenue, Library Hall.

Almost a Fail.

On Saturday afternoon a workman named Moffat, while engaged in fixing the gas pipes in the attic of the Allegheny City Hall, he met with an accident which proved a narrow escape to himself, and which will be long remembered among a number of young people who were at the time collected in the Allegheny Library room. The apartment was suddenly called into darkness as was exceedingly dark; and as he was picking his way over the joists —there being no flooring in that part of the building—he slipped and broke through the plastering which formed the ceiling of the library room, but fortunately caught the joists on either side with his arms, and so hung until assistance was extended from above. A large number of school children and others were in the room at the time of the occurrence; and their astonishment was only equaled by the fright of the principal performer in the scene.

Mortuary Report.

Report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending February 18, 1872, by order of the Board of Health, by J. Guy McCullough, M.D.:

Delerium tremens, 1; accident by burn, 1; conjestion of the brain, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; cholera infantum and diarrhœa, 2; disease of the heart, 1; disease of the liver, 1; general dropsy, 1; dropsy of the brain, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, typhoid, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; inflamation of the larynx, 1; inflamation of the lungs, 4; pericardium, 1; pleurisy, 1; pneumonia, 7; softening of the lungs, 2; marasmus, 1; natural causes, 1; premature birth, 1; rheumatism, 1; still born, 6; still born, 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 15, from 1 to 2, 5; from 2 to 5, 7; from 5 to 10, 4; from 10 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 6; from 30 to 40, 1; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 3. Males, 29, females 24, white 52. Total, 53.

Business Loss at Auction.

Our merchants seem to be all "moving up town." The great rush is towards Liberty street in the neighborhood of the mouth of Wood street, where property is rapidly enhanced the value of property in the locality referred to. As many merchants are seeking for eligible business stands which to erect stores in keeping with the progress of their advanced age. By a reference to our auction advertisements it will be seen that two contiguous lots—Nos. 227, 229, on north side of Liberty street will be offered at public sale on Saturday the 24th instant at 3 o'clock, P. M. These lots have a front of 40 feet each, and 120 feet deep, and will together make one of the most eligible building business sites in the city. They are owned by the estate of the late goods establishment of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., and in the very center of the business part of the city. The sale will undoubtedly attention no doubt of both capitalists and merchants, as property in that locality will increase rapidly in value, owing to the many improvements that are being made in the neighborhood, and the many more that are about to be made. We know of very high cash figures that have been offered for property on Sixth avenue, nearly opposite these lots, but will be offered for sale on Saturday, and have been refused owing to the prospective rise in value of property. The time is short, and capitalists and others should examine the lots at once.

Letters Held for Postage

At the Pittsburgh Postoffice, February 19, 1872.

Angello Brother, Lorretto, Pa., 3c; Bese, Emma T, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Belle, William, Oberlin, Ohio, 3c; Bold, John, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Brainard, D. C., Mount Lebanon, N. J., 3c; Bromp, Rachel, Baltimore Md., 3c; Buck John, Carrolton, Pa., 3c; Coure, John, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Cornelius, M. E. D., Oakdale Station, Pa., 1c; Dansey, Miss, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Dunlap, W. B., Rochester, Pa., 3c; Gsirgines, Mina H., Salem, Ohio, 3c; Green, H. H., New York, N. Y., 3c; Heath, J. E., Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Herbertson & Co., Brownsville, Pa., 3c; Hill, Susan., New Florence, Pa., 1c; Hollander, A. L., Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Hoover, Thomas, White Ash, Pa., 3c; Jacoby, L. Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Jones, R., Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Jones, Annie Mrs., Wellsboro, Wes. Va., 3c; Johnston, Henry, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Johnston, Hettie Mrs., Harrisburg, Pa., 3c; Levy, M., New York, N. Y., 3c; Liberman, P. & Bro., New York, N. Y., 3c; Locker, G. Mrs., Harmer, Ohio, 3c; Marshal & Townsley, Cederville, Pa., 3c; Mercer, Mary, Allegheny City, 3c; Morriss, Mary R., Montclair, N. J., 3c; McBride, Thomas, New Castle, Pa., 3c; Osborne, John M., Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Palmer, John, Palmersville, Pa., 1c; Ray, S. & S. W., Blairsville, Pa., 3c; Reese, John, Allegheny City Pa., 3c; Reiner, Jacob, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Slaughter, Marion, South Charleston, Ohio, 3c; Smith, Charles & Co., Troy, N. Y., 3c; Spire, H. W., Nashville, Tenn., 3c; True, M. C., Lower Salem, Ohio, 1c; Vaughan, Sarah Mrs, Brady's Bend, Pa., 3c; Wadsworth, Edda Miss, Edinboro, Pa., 1c; Watt, Kate Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Welsh, Emily's Run, Pa., 3c; Wilson, P. F., Burgettstown, Pa., 3c; Yenter, Z., Huntingdon, Pa., 3c.

EQUALIZATION.

Meeting in the Twelfth Ward Last Night—The "McLarty Bill" Approved—A series of Resolutions Adopted.

Last night a number of the citizens of the Twelfth ward assembled in the school house, on Twenty-fifth street, below Penn, to give expression to their views in relation to the equalization bill, which has been introduced into Councils by Mr. McCarthy.

Mr. Mundorff was called upon to preside, and Messrs. Johnson, Seiman, Welsh, Reymer and Tibby were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

While they were deliberating, several gentlemen discussed the "equalization" question and strongly insisted upon the present injustice of the assessment.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is now a copy of a proposed act of Assembly before the City Councils of Pittsburgh, which was introduced into the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, having for its object the equalization of the valuations of real estate within the city for taxable purposes, and

WHEREAS, The valuation of real estate for taxable purposes is notoriously unequal and unjust, bearing with great severity on some, and unfairly relieving others of their just proportion of the public expenses; Therefore,

Resolved, That any valuation of real estate for taxable purposes that compels one man to pay more than his just proportion of taxes, is a spoliation of that man's property for the benefit of some other man, and is therefore a robbery by means of the law.

Resolved, That as the assessment rolls of the valuation of real estate for taxable purposes in this city shows inequalities running from 1½ per cent. of actual value to 30 per cent. of the same, we call upon our representatives in Council to use all honorable exertions for their adjustment.

Resolved, That this meeting does hereby denounce the attempts made in Select Council, evidently having for their object the delay of action on the proposed act, and consider the quibbles there raised as unworthy any body of men representing an intelligent constituency.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Messrs. Riddell and Scalar for their consistent and persistent support of the "equalization act" in the Select Council (the only branch, as yet, in which it has been discussed), and

Resolved, That if parliamentary and unparliamentary tricks are persisted in to defeat the equalization of valuations, our members of Councils are hereby asked to "carry the war into Africa" and strike home against such measures and in favor of such policy as will compel the opponents of equalization to do justice to the spoliated taxpayer.

Resolved, That our representatives in Select Council be requested to present a copy of these resolutions at the next regular meeting of Councils.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALL OVER.

End of the Breach of Promise Case—The Exact Value of Wounded Affections—The Jury Return a Verdict for $2,500 Damages—and All Parties Sati.fied.

Well, it's all over at last, and the verdict has been put on record along with the other interesting matters, in relation to the breach of promise by Mr. Johnson. The anxiety to hear the official final result, was apparent Yesterday morning, in the fact that the District Court was filled with a company, which in point of numbers, was not excelled at any time since the commencement of the trial. A Sabbath day's rest from the excitement seemed to have revived the flagging energies of those interested in the matter, which was attested by the

EARLY GATHERING IN THE ROTUNDA

of the Court House, a long time before the opening of the court room doors, and when they were thrown back the crowd rushed forward, filling the lobby in less than five minutes, while behind the railings the members of the bar, and other privileged visitors, were assembled in goodly numbers.

Judge Hampton put in an appearance promptly at ten o'clock—the jury having presented their credentials a few minutes. Court was then opened in due form, after which the foreman of the jury handed

A SEALED ENVELOPE

to Clerk Wightman by whom it was placed in His Honor's possession, when the seal was broken, and the verdict, read, recorded, and read to the jury again as follows:

"We find for the plaintiff, Miss Hattie Vankirk, and award damages in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars."

As thus recorded it was assented to by the jury, who were then discharged, and Court immediately adjourned.

While these proceedings were going on, the utmost silence prevailed in the Court room, and except when the verdict was announced there was but little confusion, a faint murmur being audible, as the spectators canvassed the result in an undertone. In five minutes after the ward the room was vacated. His Honor and the Court attaches were first to leave, the crowd disappearing. Neither plaintiff nor defendant was in Court during the morning, but were represented by counsel.

Now comes the question JURY STAND?"

Was an inquiry which was frequently made, and from all the information that could be gained on that point it does seem that Miss Hattie stood a very good chance for getting $10,000. It is said that when they went out an enthusiastic individual proposing that up his mind in favor of $12,000, the majority of the remainder were for $10,000, one for $8,000, while a morose sort of fellow, who must have been morose?—after a lengthy calculation, fixed the exact figure at $200. With such conflicting views, it may well be understood what a difficult task was before the jury; but as the time wore on the views of each softened a little, harmony gradually began to prevail in their counsels and the final result was the compromise named in the verdict.

Considerable speculation was indulged in as to whether the case was ended—whether the

FAIR PLAINTIFF WOULD ACCEPT

the valuation thus set upon wounded affections by an unromantic jury. Then too, there were others who feared that Josiah might feel aggrieved at the slice thus taken, practically, off that farm, and so be induced to move for a new trial, so much below what had been demanded. Whatever may have been the feelings with which each party entertained the verdict, it is pleasant to record that all were satisfied at last, and no dire threats were made, of inflicting the communities again with the details of the betrothal, which gave rarely failed to result in an hymeneal partnership.

HATTIE—JOSIAH—FAREWELL.

And so while Hattie sings a pean of praise to the verdict, in her favor, and Josiah feels that he has escaped so easily, and the legal gentlemen smile placidly as they gather in the "fees," and the friends of each join in the chorus of the great peace jubilee, and around all settles a halo of bliss, let the curtain be drawn on the scene, and the actors in this romantic ecstatic joy, as we bid Hattie V. and Josiah P., and all the concomitants of their breach of promise, a long farewell.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of Central Board—Standing Committees for the Year—Proposed Issue of Bonds—Minor Matters.

The Central Board of Education met Monday afternoon, February 19, 1872.

Present—Messrs. Craig, Fleming, Hamilton-Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Raskin, Sims, Strain, Wilkinson and Prof. Agnew, President.

The Chair announced the standing committees for the ensuing year, as follows:

Finance—Messrs. Hartman, Craig, Hartman, Raskin and Praetsch.

High School—Messrs. Shaw, Hamilton, Sterrett, Craig and Lewis.

Teachers and Salaries—Messrs. Nobbs, Mitchell, Kehew, McEwen and Sims, wherein Mr. Agnew was added.

Colored Schools—Messrs. Mitchell, Hartman, Hamilton, Wilkinson and McEwen.

Music—Messrs. Craig, Kehew, Young, Praetsch and Raskin.

Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Cohen, Mitchell, Harrison, Wilkinson and Sims.

Text Books and Course of Instruction—Messrs. Aiken, Asi, Shaw, Harrison and Cohen.

Evening Schools—Messrs. Kehew, Wilkinson, Sims, Hamilton and Nobbs.

Printing—Messrs. Nobbs, Young, Strain, Sims and Lewis.

Janitors—Messrs. McEwen, Young, Hamilton, Strain and Fleming.

Male School—Messrs. Sims, Sterrett, Cohen, Hartman and Harrison.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the committees as announced by the Chair were continued.

Mr. Craig, from the Special Committee on Legislation, reported the draft of an act of Assembly, providing for the issuing of bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and the levying of a tax to meet payment on bonds and interest, also authorizing the Board to collect from the balance due the several tax-payers, and increasing the amount of bond given by the City Treasurer for the collection of school taxes. Approved.

Mr. Hartman, a resolution authorizing the Secretary, in connection with the Committee on Rents, Repairs and Supplies, to purchase, &c., of the Board and have the same printed with City School Laws. Carried.

Mr. Hartman, from the same Committee on Finance were instructed to make a settlement with the late City Treasurer and report at next meeting.

Mr. Sims applied for an additional teacher of intermediate grade for the Grant subdistrict.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries with power to act.

Mr. Fleming moved that the schools be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., the anniversary of Washington's birth day, which was amended by Mr. Lewis, that it be optional with the Local Boards, and carried as amended.

The Secretary was instructed to deduct the pay of teachers employed in schools that may be dismissed on Friday next.

The chair announced the following Committee on Visitation for the present month: Messrs. Hartman, Asi, Shaw and Harrison.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The jury in the breach of promise case of Vankirk vs. Johnson returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for $2,500.

Judgment was entered on the case that of W. H. Devore vs. Lydia Barnhill, action on account which defendant claimed should have been paid by her late husband, for executors. Verdict for plaintiff for $